

VOL. 74

NO. 10

textile bulletin

OCTOBER • 1948

Scenes from this month's Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., are covered by words and pictures on Pages 48, 50, 51 and 53 of this issue.

L.U.N.C.
Commerce R. M.

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*Spin
Smoother
Yarn*

WITH

NON-FLUID OIL

Just as Long Draft Spinning has supplanted older spinning methods because of production economies, so NON-FLUID OIL, the modern lubricant, has replaced ordinary oil and greases in Textile Lubrication.

Seven out of ten mills today use NON-FLUID OIL for top and bottom rolls and saddles of Long Draft frames. They get greater production of cleaner, smoother

yarn at lower lubricant cost with dripless, spatterless NON-FLUID OIL.

There are other savings, too. NON-FLUID OIL lubricates until entirely used up. Thus it lasts longer and need not be applied as often as other lubricants . . . saving on both lubricant and application cost.

Write for Bulletin T13TB and free testing sample of NON-FLUID OIL.

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292 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Southern District Manager: FALLS L. THOMASON, Charlotte, N. C.
WORKS: Newark, N. J.

WAREHOUSES: Atlanta, Ga.—Greenville, S. C.—Charlotte, N. C.—
Providence, R. I.—Chicago, Ill.—St. Louis, Mo.—Detroit, Mich.

So-called fluid grease imitations of NON-FLUID OIL often prove dangerous and costly to use.

NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but a specific product of our manufacture.

NON-FLUID OIL

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

PROVEN PERFORMANCE

MILL REPORT
STUDY OF LOOM STOPS BY CHECKER FOLLOWING WEAVER

CHECKED BY	No. 5	NO. WARP STOPS	10
TIME STARTED	12:45	NO. FILLING STOPS	8
TIME FINISHED	3:45	NO. MECH. STOPS	1
TOTAL TIME	3 hrs.	TOTAL	19
S.P.L.P.H. WARP	.07	DATE	MAY 11, 1948
S.P.L.P.H. FILL	.05	HUMIDITY	67-67-67%
S.P.L.P.H. MECH.	.01	TEMPERATURE	88
TOTAL	.13	NO. LOOMS	48
		STOPS PER HOUR	6.33

.13 Stops per loom per hour
6.33 Stops per 48 looms per hour

This is the report from a mill running their XD Model looms at 172 picks per minute. Only 6.33 stops for a weaver to handle each hour—a further indication of proven performance.

Look at the record!

DRAPER CORPORATION
Hopedale Massachusetts

One Word Can Make
A Lot of Difference
in Factoring!



Commercial

FACTORING

More and more, the word "COMMERCIAL" is recognized as the "distinguishing mark" in factoring. It is the symbol of long experience, complete facilities and resources, and a knowledge of every branch of the textile industry.

We will gladly explain in detail what *COMMERCIAL FACTORING* can mean to your business in new opportunities and increased profits.

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Established 1838

Peierls, Buhler & Co., Inc.
Established 1893

TWO PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16

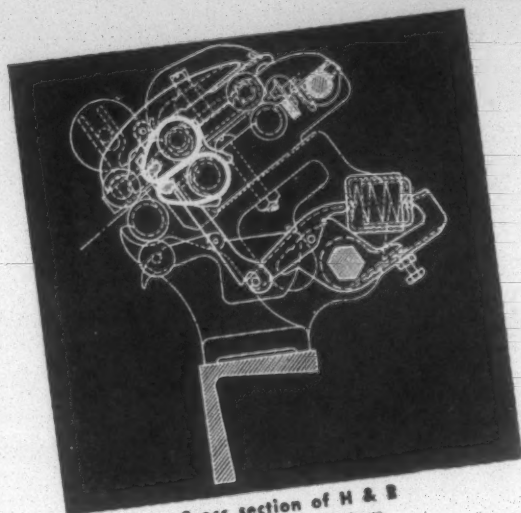
EUGENE G. LYNCH, 80 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.
T. HOLT HAYWOOD, WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA



H & B

CASABLANCAS

MORE FOR YOUR INVESTMENT



Cross section of H & B Casablanca System

Typical Installation of H & B Casablanca High-Draft Spinning System on new H & B Spinning Frames



The H & B Casablanca High-Draft System consists essentially of two endless belts between which the roving is held and carried forward, a cradle which guides the belts and rests on the middle drive rolls, and the tensor which holds the belts from inside and standardizes the distance separating the front rollers from the delivery nip of the belts. The system can be applied to any type of ring frame for cotton spinning. The back and front rollers remain the same as in the ordinary system. A fluted bottom middle roller replaces the previous one and the top middle roller is changed to fit into the cradle. The lower belt is the propelling one, driven by the fluted roller, and it moves the upper belt. A streamlined saddle imposes pressure on the rollers, compressing both belts where they pass between the middle rollers.

The roving passes between back rollers and is gripped by belts which effect some break draft and carry the roving through, very close to the front rollers. The gentle, but firm, retention of the belts, as governed here by the tensor, permits only those fibers gripped by the front rollers to pass through, and not, as is so often the case with the usual systems, all fibres. This is the supreme achievement of high-drafting as exemplified by the two belt system: the steady, flexible control exerted by the belts and the short distance between delivery point of belts and front rollers give practically complete control.

HERE'S WHY

H & B Casablanca High-Draft Spinning gives you all the advantages of any high draft spinning system including:—

1. A greatly increased output per dollar of machinery investment.
2. Greatly reduced operating costs because of smaller overhead on machinery and fewer operators required.

Special advantages are as follows:—

3. It will spin better yarn from a given grade of cotton than will a conventional system, or the same quality of yarn from a poorer grade of stock.
4. It is comparatively simple and inexpensive to maintain.
5. Repair costs are relatively low.

SEND FOR THE H & B CASABLANCAS CATALOG

H & B

Builders of Modern

High-Draft Spinning System

AUTOMATIC SPRINGWEIGHTING

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the H & B Casablancas High-Draft System is its Automatic Spring Weighting. After years of bar weights or cumbersome weight-levers and fulcrums, here is a simple, clean and efficient device which makes use of a spring to achieve automatic weighting. There is absolutely nothing on the roller beam,—no weights or weight wires, no lever screws, no adjusting,—and cleaning is greatly facilitated. The automatic levers of rustproof electroplated steel are held by a hexagon bar close beneath middle and back rollers. They cannot jam or become in any way inoperative. By lifting the streamlined saddle at the back, the pressure of the spring is relieved and the rolls are "unweighted". A push down at the front regains roller weighting. A tremendous advantage of this method, in addition to the clean roller beam, elimination of dirt and encumbrances, and consequent ease of piecing up, is the control of undue variations it affords. With the old method a slight change of leverage increased weight at stirrup in a ratio of 10 to 1, i.e., 10 lbs. at the lever was increased to 100 lbs. at the stirrup. With the H & B Casablancas Automatic Weighting method any variations in spring tension, and these are much less likely to be accidentally incurred, are divided by 2.72 at the stirrup, i.e., the same 10 lbs. at this lever is 3.7 lbs. on the stirrup, and any increase is proportionately reduced.

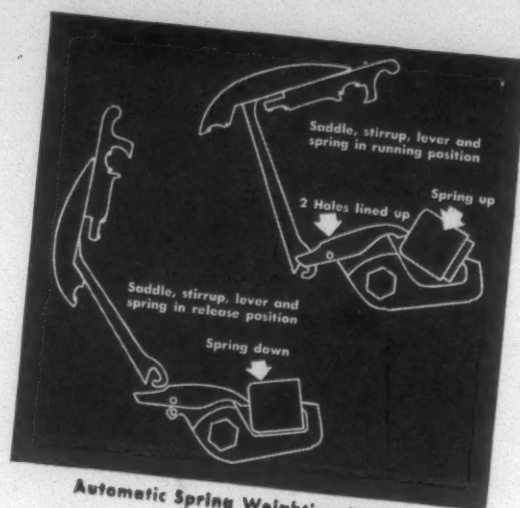
Attention is directed to the small holes in the spring lever and the spring holder. When the weighting system is new, these two holes should line up, indicating that the system is in correct operating position. When parts become worn, as for instance the saddle, the wear will be indicated by the fact that the two holes no longer line up. This serves as a warning that parts should be replaced, although the spring lever is still effective when the holes are as much as 1/8" out of line.

This weighting method also has the decided advantage of a saving in cost due to the vast difference in the total weight of an ordinary machine and one equipped with H & B Casablancas Automatic Spring Weighting Levers. The weight reduction amounts to about ONE TON for one ring frame of 400 spindles.

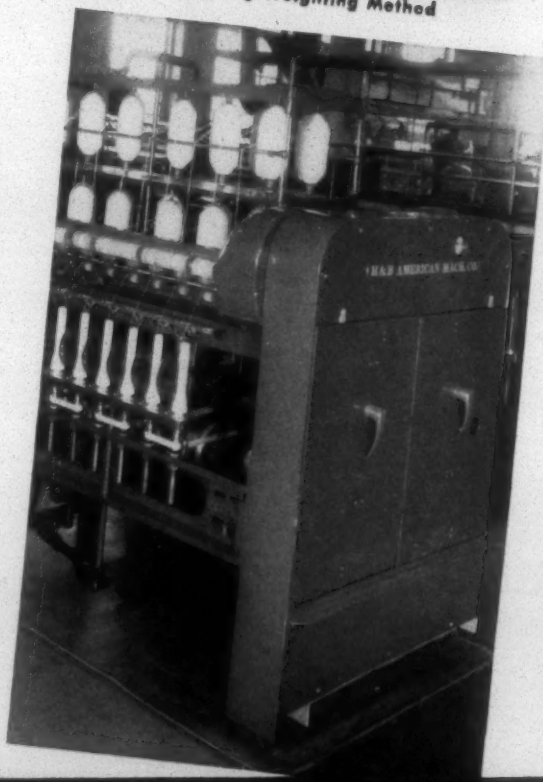
H & B SPINNING FRAME

We recommend that the H & B Casablancas High-Draft Spinning System be installed on new H & B Spinning Frames, when practicable, although it can be used on any standard make of frame. The excellent appearance of this frame, its sturdy construction and high quality workmanship make it particularly suitable for the Casablancas system.

Section of H & B Spinning Frame



Automatic Spring Weighting Method



Textile Machinery

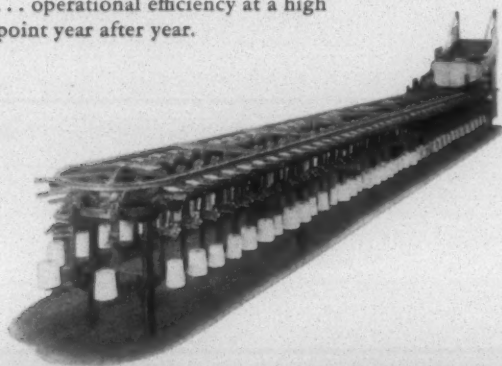
ABBOTT Automatic QUILLERS

Only 4 Moving Parts

*DRIVE THE SPINDLE AND
TAKE THE TRAVERSE
MOTION OUT TO
TRAVERSE GUIDE*

Simplicity of the Winding Unit on ABBOTT Automatic Quiller Reduces Costly Repairs!

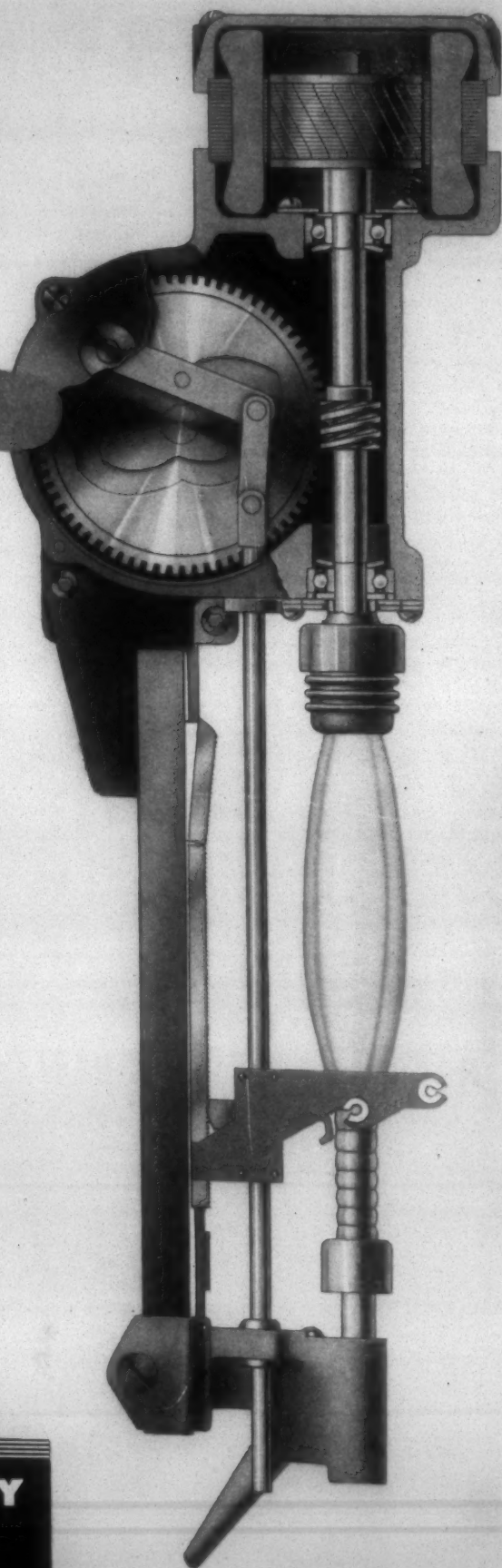
The mill that wants to make a better fabric will switch to Abbott Quillers to wind their filling bobbins. This Traveling Spindle Unit has a double throw cam which winds overlapping layers at both the tip and base of the conical section of the bobbin, which produces a bobbin of superior weaving characteristics. Simplicity of design, with less moving parts and the elimination of hard-to-get-at gadgets keep repair and maintenance costs down ... operational efficiency at a high point year after year.



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HENDERSON FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY DIVISION

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THEY'RE BOTH RIGHT... EACH 5-GALLON CAN OF BARRELED SUNLIGHT GIVES UP TO 6 GALLONS OF PAINT SPREAD

Who can blame even friends for differing over how to list Barreled Sunlight *on the inventory books* when it gives so much more *on the wall*! Barreled Sunlight's EXTRA spreading capacity (up to 20%) means *savings in paint* — its easier flow and superior hiding mean *savings in time and savings in labor*.

Due to Barreled Sunlight's amazing hiding qualities you can often obtain a "two-coat-look" with a one-coat application. Your painter, too, will like Barreled Sunlight's free-flowing and easy brushing advantages — and *your* enthusiastic comment of "Nice job, Joe" when the painting's

finished and the proof is on the wall!

There's another PLUS. Due to the secret Rice Process, Barreled Sunlight is W-H-I-T-E-R when you put it on and STAYS W-H-I-T-E-R during its entire, long life! Barreled Sunlight-painted ceilings and walls give both natural light and artificial light a full chance to provide good illumination and step up your production.

In every way, Barreled Sunlight is today's biggest paint buy. Ask a Barreled Sunlight representative to come in and *show* you why! Write U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., 5-J Dudley St., Providence, R. I.

For a Short Story about Long Paint Life . . .

. . . call in the Barreled Sunlight man. He'll help you plan any paint job from one room to an entire plant in ever-popular whites that *stay* white or clear, clean, pleasing colors where they can be used advantageously.

In recommending paints that will last longer on every type of surface, he'll save you money from boiler room to board room!

BARRELED SUNLIGHT *Paints*

In Whitest White or clean, clear, pleasing colors, there's a BARRELED SUNLIGHT Paint for every job.

Are Your Ducks in these Rows?

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AT LESS COST

Here's how you can get lined up to meet present day requirements of volume textile production.

With the help of one of the South's oldest and most experienced sheet metal plants you can gear your preparatory machinery to modern competition. You can insure uninterrupted production right from the start with precision made sheet metal parts. You can rely on quality products made and delivered with prompt dependable service. You can realize substantial savings.

Simply write,
wire or phone

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, Inc.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

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NOW!

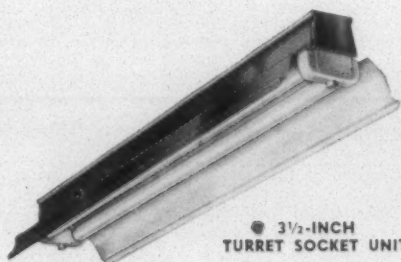
A Complete Line of Up-to-the-Minute

TURRET LINE Fluorescent Fixtures



• COMMERCIAL
TURRET LINE UNITS

An improved commercial fluorescent fixture for offices, stores, hospitals, schools, public buildings. Special top shield eliminates "hot spot" on ceiling . . . one-piece, hinged louver body cuts glare in line of vision. For two 40-watt lamps . . . 3 1/2" lamp spacing.



• 3 1/2-INCH
TURRET SOCKET UNIT

New Wheeler RLM Fixture for locations where compact size and lighter weight are desirable. Scientifically designed, ruggedly built and finished with Wheeler Triple-Guard Vitreous Porcelain Enamel. For two 40-watt lamps . . . individual or continuous runs.

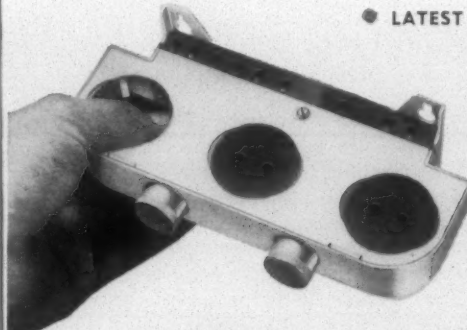
• The addition of new RLM Turret* Socket Fixtures with 5-inch lamp spacing to the Wheeler Turret Line, now makes "Skilled Lighting" available in this most modern, efficient type of fixture for any industrial lighting requirement.

The new Wheeler 5-Inch Turret Line Units are designed to dimensions that afford uniformity in installation with previous Wheeler Units. Made for two and three 40-watt lamps . . . in single or double length . . . with open or closed end reflectors . . . for all standard suspensions . . . individual or continuous runs. Finished in Wheeler Vitreous Porcelain Enamel.

Like other fixtures in the Wheeler Turret Line, this new unit has the new G.E. Turret Lampholders. No socket breakage . . . no falling lamps . . . speedy relamping . . . vibration-proof.

Before you specify fluorescent fixtures for any installation, get full information on the new, improved Wheeler Turret Line. Write the WHEELER REFLECTOR CO., 275 Congress Street, Boston 10, Mass.

• LATEST TYPE LAMPHOLDERS



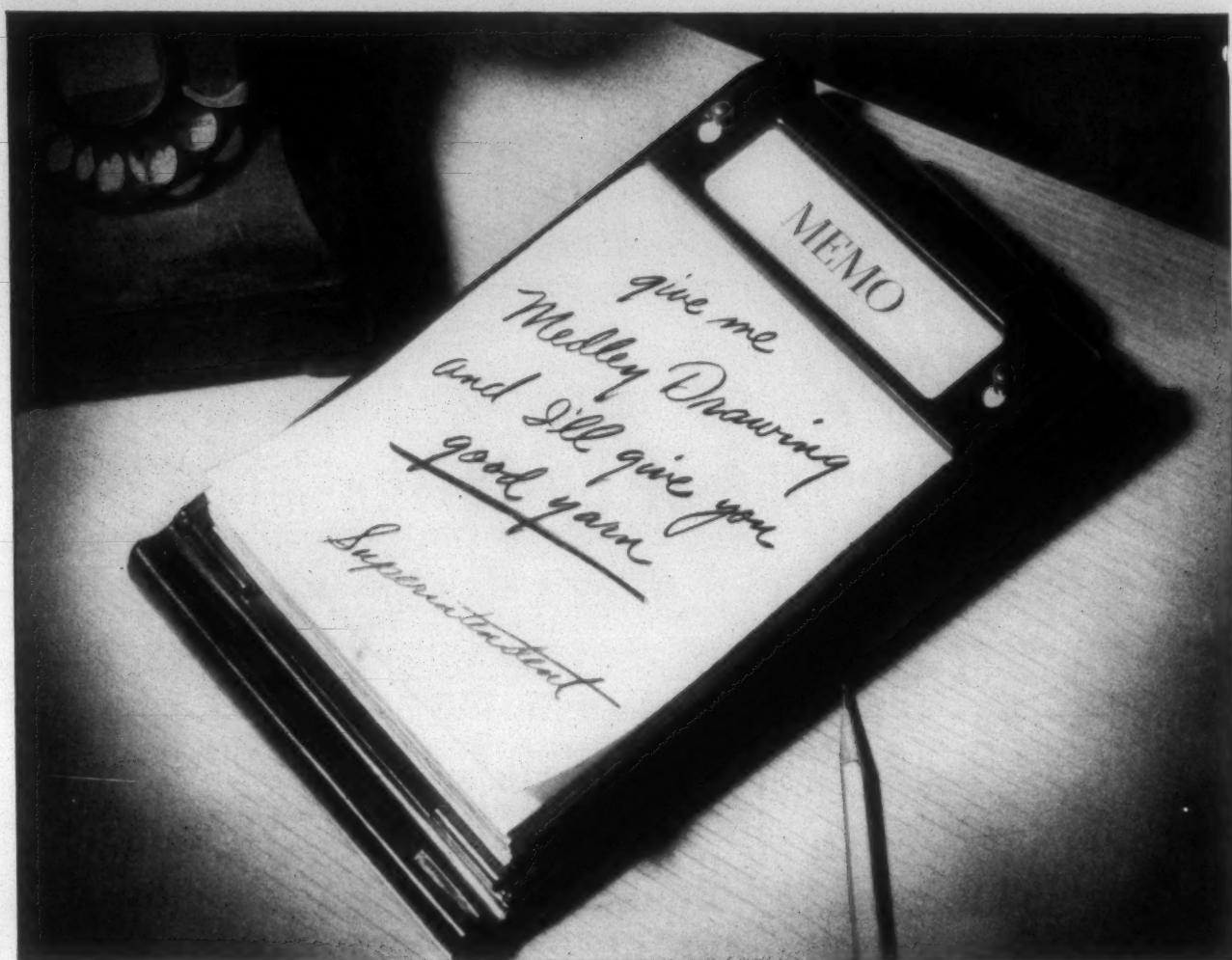
An outstanding feature of all Wheeler Turret Line Units is the new G.E. Turret Lampholder. Insures constant spring tension. Saves money and maintenance. No socket breakage . . . no falling lamps . . . speedy relamping . . . vibration-proof.

Distributed Exclusively Through Electrical Wholesalers

Wheeler REFLECTORS
SKILLED LIGHTING

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MADE BY SPECIALISTS IN LIGHTING EQUIPMENT SINCE 1881

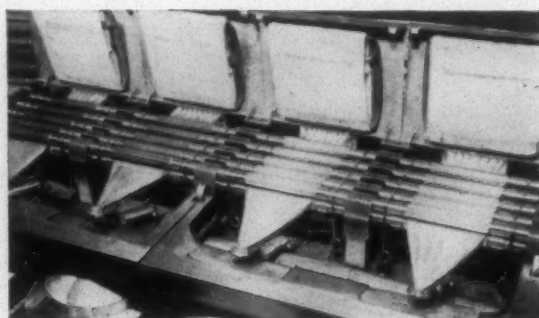


Medley Drawing Produces a More Uniform Sliver!

—and every good mill superintendent knows that good yarn cannot be made from bad sliver. They know that more production headaches originate from poor drawing than any other department.

For this reason, Medley has made a specialty of improving the drawing process in textile manufacture. Out of this study has come the now famous Medley "8 Ends Up" and an improved standard 6 ends up drawing, with the Medley Metallic Drawing rolls adjustable to draw any fiber in staple lengths from five-eighths inch to thirteen inches. The top rolls have sealed-in ball-bearings with permanently sealed in lubrication. This feature eliminates grease spotting and reduces sliver variation to an absolute minimum.

If you are expecting maximum production of top quality yarn from your mill, then you owe it to yourself and those in charge of your production to check on Medley Drawing. A call, a card or a wire will get

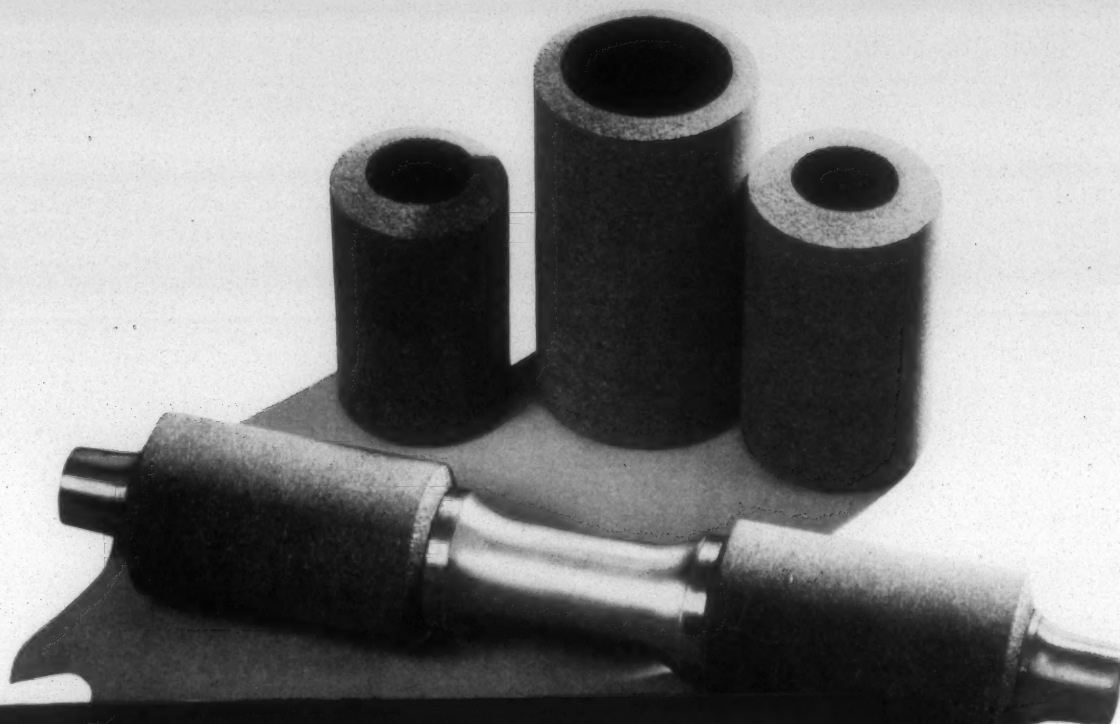


you the help of a qualified engineer in answering your particular problems.

Ask how your present Drawing Frames can be changed over to the more efficient Medley "8 Ends Up" or conventional 6 ends up drawing. Reduce "ends down" ... step up production.

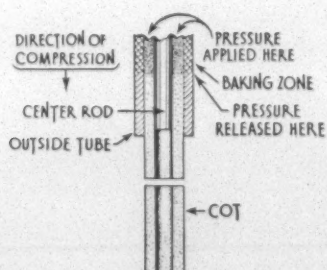
The MEDLEY System, Inc.
400 32nd ST., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

Medley Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga. • Gastonia Roller, Flyer & Spindle Co., Gastonia, N. C. • Allan Textile Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.



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EXCLUSIVE EXTRUSION PROCESS PRODUCES SEAMLESS CORK COTS



Armstrong's Extruded Cork Cots have no structural weakness to cause premature breakdown. Each cot is uniform in density from inside to outside, from end to end. Each compresses evenly, spins stronger yarn.

ACCOTEX IS A REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.

THE HIGHLY FRICTIONAL SURFACE of Armstrong's Cork Cots eliminates eyebrows. It also carries clearer waste well back onto the clearer boards. There's no danger of waste's dropping off or being nipped into the work. Thus clearer picking is minimized, and the number of slubs is reduced. Moreover, cork reduces clearer waste as much as fifty per cent.

The extra "grip" of Armstrong's Cork Cots also gives you more uniform drafting and helps produce top-quality yarn. Their resilience and uniformity mean fewer ends down per thousand spindle hours, so your operators do less piecing up. These cots recover quickly from most laps and hard ends. They won't flow under roll weighting. And since they are extruded, there are no hard or soft spots to grip the yarn unevenly.

Get all the facts on clean-running Armstrong's Cork Cots from your Armstrong representative. Or write today to Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8210 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



ARMSTRONG'S CORK COTS

ACCOTEX COTS • ACCOTEX APRONS

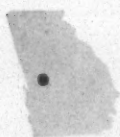
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LeBlond
distributor.*



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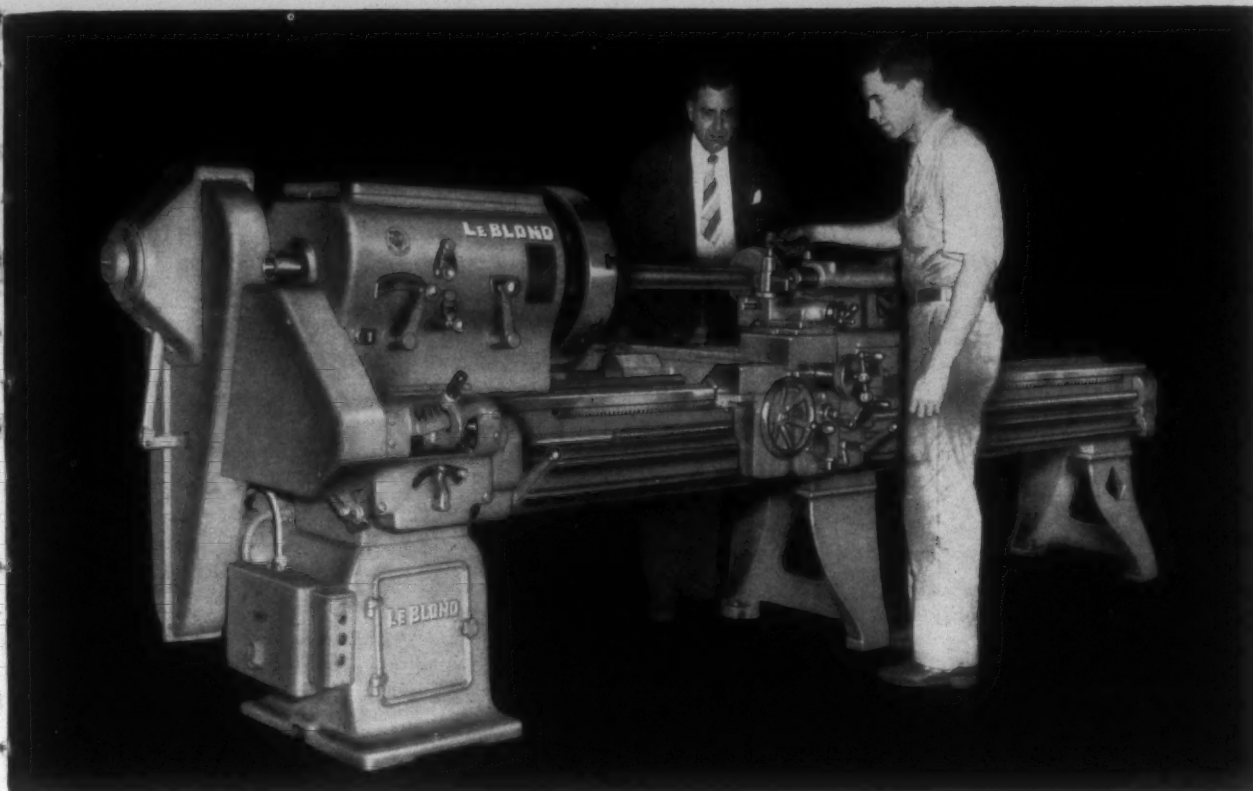


Photo courtesy Precision Engineering Co., Norfolk

...WITH LeBLOND REGAL LATHES

TOPS IN THE LOW-PRICE FIELD

Dependable, low-cost light pattern engine lathes, LeBlond Regals deliver production-wise, profit-wise. Built on smaller scale but identical in many important respects to the heavy duty engine lathe. Easy to operate and maintain.

Low operating costs. Six swing sizes: 13", 15", 17", 19", 21", 24"; a bench model, four gap bed models, four turret models, plus a wide variety of productive attachments including the new Electric Duplicator.

get more for your lathe dollar...get a Regal:

- All Regals built with both leadscrew and feed rod.
- Geared headstock with anti-friction bearings.
- Rapid speed selector on 13"-19" models.
- Standard tapered spindle nose.
- Quick change feed box.
- Patented one-piece apron with positive jaw feed clutch and one-shot lubrication to cross slide, carriage, and bed ways.
- Automatic safety release on feed rod.
- New design tailstock.
- Clutch and brake on 21"-24" models (optional on all other sizes).
- Motor furnished as standard equipment.

For complete and detailed information on these or any other lathes in the complete LeBlond line, call or write your LeBlond distributor. The R. K. LeBlond Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati 8, Ohio.



textile bulletin

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15th Southern Textile Exposition

The 15th Southern Textile Exposition held at Greenville, S. C., Oct. 4-9 was a success from every standpoint.

The attendance broke all records and it was a worthwhile attendance because they were textile manufacturers from president to second hand and loom fixer and they came to acquire information about new machinery and new equipment items and those we saw seemed to have found plenty to justify their visits.

For many years textile machinery expositions were held in Mechanics Hall at Boston, Mass., but exhibitors finally discovered that the attendance of textile manufacturers did not justify the expense and the expositions were discontinued.

At every Southern Textile Exposition, since the original exposition which was held in 1916 in the P. & N. Railway warehouse, just across the street from the present location of Textile Hall in Greenville, there has been a very large attendance of textile manufacturers, including overseers, second hands and loom fixers, many of whom have since their first visits advanced to the position of superintendent and in some cases to president.

At every Southern Textile Exposition exhibitors have commented upon the surprisingly large number of mill men who visited their booths and the evident desire of the visitors to obtain information.

In spite of many predictions, there were rooms for every person who visited Greenville. Private homes provided rooms and at no time was there need for all of the rooms available.

In October, 1950, the 16th Southern Textile Exposition will be held at Greenville, S. C., and again every foot of available space will be sold to manufacturers of textile

machinery and equipment and again there will be a record-breaking attendance of mill men.

A very large percentage of those who had space in the 15th Southern Textile Exposition have already contracted for space in the 1950 exposition and we advise others who contemplate taking space to make early applications.

The manufacture of textile machinery and supplies is increasing rapidly in the South, and as it will be impractical to expand the floor space of the exposition building at Greenville, those who delay may find it difficult to secure space for 1950.

The 1948 Election

Before our next issue the people of the United States will have cast their ballots in a national election which will mean much to the people of the South.

Under ordinary circumstances we would not comment upon political issues, but the present issues are of such vital importance to the people of our section that we feel fully justified in taking a position and giving expression to our views.

The election of Harry Truman now appears to be highly improbable but history tells us that no one can be too certain about the outcome of a national election.

The election of Harry Truman would be accepted by Congress as a mandate for the following legislation.

- (1) *The repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.*
- (2) *Federal laws eliminating all state segregation laws.*
- (3) *A federal F. E. P. C. law.*

The repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law would bring us back to the point that men and women could be denied employment unless they joined a labor union or unless they paid the union dues demanded by the labor racketeers.

The right of a man to decide for himself whether or not he would join a union is a basic freedom but would be denied to him if the Taft-Hartley Law was repealed as has been demanded by Harry Truman.

A vote for Truman is a vote to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law.

If Truman is elected, the South may expect the elimination of all segregation laws.

Negroes will then have to be put up in hotels and served in restaurants side by side with white people. They will not be segregated on trains and busses and Negro children will sit with white children in Southern schools.

A vote for Truman is a vote to admit Negroes to Southern hotels and restaurants, to occupy seats with white people upon trains and busses and white children be forced to sit beside Negro children in schools.

If Truman is elected, a federal F. E. P. C. law will be enacted and Negroes will have to be employed in offices and factories in full equality with white people. A federal commission located at Washington, D. C., will control and regulate employment in industries and following the pattern of the New York F. E. P. C. law, mills located in towns where 30 per cent of the population are Negroes will be required to show that 30 per cent of their employees are Negroes. White girls will be required to work under Negro overseers and second hands and to share rest rooms and restaurants with Negro girls.

A vote for Truman is a vote for white mill employees to

AN EXCELLENT
DYE LEVELLING
AGENT

A SUPERIOR
PENETRANT IN
PACKAGE DYEING

DUOFOL-1

POWERFUL
SURFACE TENSION
DEPRESSANT

RENDERS
THE FABRIC
HIGHLY ABSORBENT

AN
OUTSTANDING
WETTING AGENT

Hartex Duofol L, a sulfated condensation product, is a clear amber oil possessing superior wetting, rewetting, and softening properties. It is clearly miscible with water in all proportions and retains its high surface activity in the presence of hard water, salt, alkali, or weak acids.

Duofol L was developed for instantaneous wetting in baths at all temperatures up to the boil.

It is recommended for dyeing operations in general and specifically for vat and package dyeing to give greater uniformity of shade.

When a solution of Duofol L is dried into a fabric, it renders the fabric highly absorb-

ent (rewetting property). In addition, Duofol L acts as a softening agent making its use doubly advisable in sanforizing operations.

Quantities as low as 4 oz. per 100 gallons have proved satisfactory for most applications.

HART PRODUCTS CORPORATION
1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HARTEX PRODUCTS

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Nylon Oils & Sizes	Leveling Agents
Kier Bleaching Oils	Cationic Softeners
Finishing Oils	Cotton Warp Dressings
Synthetic Detergents	Wetting-Out Agents
Conditioning Agents	Weighting Agents
Scrooping Agents	Mercerizing Penetrants
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Send for free booklet, "Mercerizing and ALKAMERCE - The Ideal Dry Mercerizing Penetrant"



Hart

PRODUCTS

based on research

work side by side with Negroes upon the basis of social equality.

North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia refused to ratify the Constitution of the United States until amendments known as the Bill of Rights were framed and agreed upon and contained the following sections:

Article IX—The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

At the recent Democratic Convention at Philadelphia, President Truman's so-called civil rights program for the elimination of segregation and the establishment of a federal F. E. P. C. law was adopted and upon the motion of a Negro from Missouri the time-honored states rights plank was removed from the Democratic Party platform.

When Southern Democrats offered opposition to such action they were reviled and insulted and when Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina sought to second the nomination of Senator Russell of Georgia for President of the United States, he was booed and hissed to such an extent that he could not continue.

In spite of actions of the Philadelphia convention, we have in the South some Democrats, including officeholders, and kinsmen of officeholders, who for such benefits as they hope to personally receive are willing to swallow the insults and to sell the South "down the river" and into social equality with Negroes.

To gain something for themselves they are perfectly willing to see the South forced to admit Negroes to hotels and restaurants and to see Southern mill employees, including girls, forced to work side by side with Negroes and to share rest rooms with them.

In order to "cover up," those politicians (who are supporting Harry Truman) say that people misunderstand his civil rights program.

Those are absolutely false statements because the report of the Truman Civil Rights Committee is unmistakably plain and means that Congress has been asked to abolish all segregation laws and establish a federal F. E. P. C. law which will be administered from Washington, D. C.

A vote for Harry Truman is a vote for the elimination of all segregation laws and the establishment of a federal F. E. P. C. law.

The editor of this publication has joined hands with persons who believe that it is vital for states to retain the powers given them under Articles IX and X of the Bill of Rights as stated above.

He has participated in the formation of the States' Rights Democratic Party and in the selection of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

If the States' Rights Democratic Party makes a good showing, that is, acquire 80 to 100 electoral votes, the big city bosses who dominated the recent Democratic Party convention in Philadelphia and were so certain that the South was "in the bag," that they felt free to revile and

insult Southern delegates, will never feel that way again.

A vote for Thurmond and Wright is a vote to make the South independent and politically doubtful.

In 1952 the big city bosses will realize that it will be useless to hold a national convention unless they restore the states' rights plank to the Democratic platform and consider some Southern man for President or Vice-President.

A vote for Harry Truman is a vote for the South to remain subservient to the big city bosses, to accept social equality with Negroes and to remain "in the bag."

Junius Smith Completes 25 Years

On Sept. 30 Junius M. Smith, vice-president and business manager of the Clark Publishing Co., completed his 25th year with the company.

During the 25 years he has consistently rendered a full measure of efficient and satisfactory service and has never been known to fail to perform any duty assigned to him.

It is a remarkable statement, but never during the 25 years has any complaint or even a minor criticism been filed with us as the result of any of his contacts with textile salesmen or representatives of advertising agencies.

There is no man connected with any textile publication who is today better known or enjoys the sincere friendship of a larger number of textile salesmen or men connected with textile machinery and supply advertising.

On Sept. 30 all of the employees of Clark Publishing Co. assembled in the office of Junius M. Smith to congratulate him and to present him with a "25th anniversary cake."

David Clark, president of Clark Publishing Co., presented Mr. Smith with a handsome wrist watch in recognition of the service he had rendered.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

Oct. 30—EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION, SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION, Erwin Mills Auditorium, Durham, N. C.

Nov. 6—Fall meeting, ALABAMA TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES, Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala.

Nov. 6—SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION, School of Textiles, Clemson (S. C.) College.

Nov. 10—Annual meeting, THE THREAD INSTITUTE, INC., New York, N. Y.

Nov. 11—Annual meeting, COTTON-TEXTILE INSTITUTE, INC., Plaza Hotel, New York City.

Nov. 17—Annual meeting, CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION, Charlotte (N. C.) Hotel.

Nov. 18-20—Annual meeting, TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Nov. 29-Dec. 4—18th NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF POWER & MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 4—SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS, Atlanta, Ga.

Jan. 10-14, 1949—Third MATERIALS HANDLING SHOW, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jan. 24-28, 1949—Ninth INTERNATIONAL HEATING & VENTILATING EXPOSITION, International Amphitheater, Chicago, Ill.

March 7-9, 1949—Annual meeting, NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL, Los Angeles, Cal.

March 31-April 2, 1949—Annual convention, AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Palm Beach-Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.

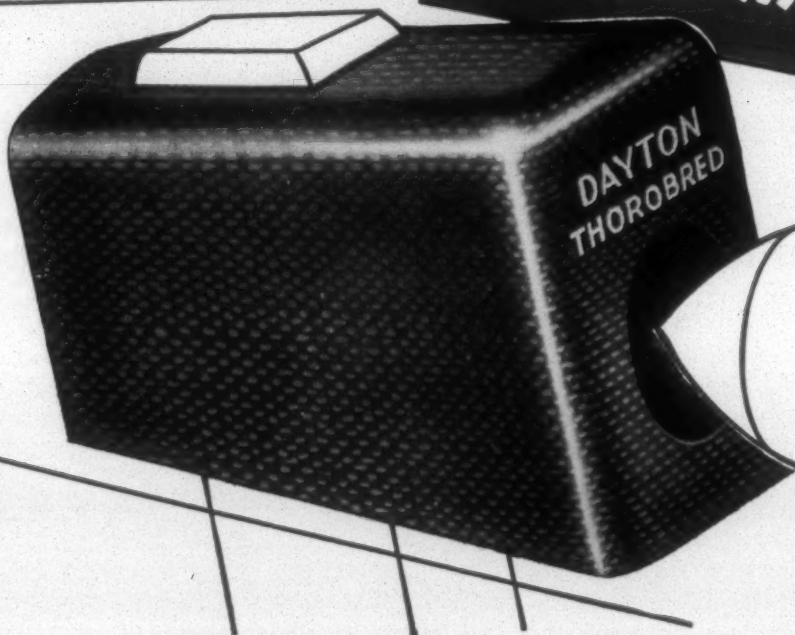
May 2-7, 1949—INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE INDUSTRIES EXPOSITION, New York, N. Y.

May 9-13, 1949—Fourth NATIONAL TEXTILE SEMINAR, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pa.

June 16-18, 1949—Annual convention, SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION, Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

June 27-July 1, 1949—Annual meeting, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS, Atlantic City, N. J. (A. S. T. M. Committee Week and Spring meeting, Feb. 27-March 4, 1949, Chicago, Ill.)

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225
 picks per minute!



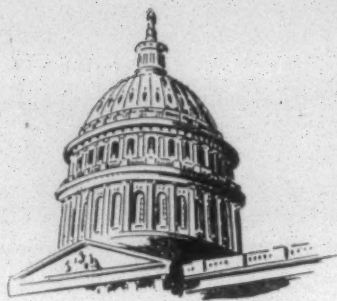
The specially designed face block on Dayton Thorobred Loop Pickers is built to withstand continuous shuttle poundings on today's fastest looms . . . to provide better, more efficient service, at the lowest possible cost.

Wear of lay-in strap is eliminated with Dayton Pickers. Special, molded-in-one-piece construction includes a flared bottom for easy application. Too, a specially patented symmetrical loop construction anchors the picker onto the stick and holds it in the correct shuttle contact position indefinitely. If you aren't using Dayton Pickers, it will pay you to get complete information. Write today to The Dayton Rubber Company, Textile Division, Woodside Building, Greenville, South Carolina.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD STANDARDIZE ON DAYTON PICKERS

- Loom can be boxed the same at all times.
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- "Stay put" on stick.
- All pickers uniform in size.

Dayton Rubber



WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

As far as anything can be certain in politics, the election of Dewey seems certain. Conservative surveys give him 307 over the needed 266 electoral votes. Truman will lose three Southern states, traditionally Democratic, to Thurmond, and may lose three more to Dewey. His chances of carrying Arizona, Nevada and Rhode Island are slipping; he may do little better than did Landon in 1936. Only states where he seems to have a real chance are three small Western ones, with 15 electoral votes.

The Southern revolt has grown to major proportions. At first Truman ignored it, believing Southerners would come around and vote as usual. Party leaders, unable to check it, are now using invective and calling hard names. Truman stands to lose 45 electoral votes, all pledged to Thurmond. This has happened only once since the end of Reconstruction.

Bitterness in the South against Truman is a grass roots affair; if he and his strategists had really tried, they could not have been more effective in alienation. Every move made by Truman has emphasized and widened the split. Most Southerners appear to hope he will be sunk without trace.

Democratic leaders in Congress are already drawing a lesson from the Southern revolt. They expect it to exert more stubborn resistance to centralized government in Washington, to petty meddling in business and industry, and to require recognizing the strong bargaining position of States' Righters. Unquestionably a struggle will come for control of the party.

Truman is really stymied behind an eight ball of his own making; his civil rights proposal. If he pushes it in the North he automatically loses in the South. If he conciliates the South, he helps Wallace in the big Northern industrial centers, and alienates Negro and foreign voters.

The States' Rights movement has "shot" the Democratic party framework. The shell that's left is largely a collection of labor bosses, left wingers, New Deal hold-overs, and the "want something for nothing" brigade.

Truman is doing better than Wallace in blackguarding business and industry, hurling invective at employers, and scorning the Congress that enacted the Taft-Hartley and tax revision laws over his vetoes. His "jolly yes-men" are running his job while

Rayon Reports

Published Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N.Y.

OCTOBER, 1948

New pulp source to meet future needs of rayon production

In order to meet the anticipated increase in the rayon requirements of its customers, American Viscose Corporation has joined with Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company of Bellingham, Wash. in the organization of the Ketchikan Pulp & Paper Company to produce wood pulp in southeastern Alaska.

Ketchikan, headquarters for the new organization, is located on Revillagigedo Island just off the coast of Alaska about 650 miles northwest of Seattle, Wash. (see map). Near here a new mill—with a daily capacity of 300 tons of high alpha pulp—will be built starting next summer. The timber involved is virgin spruce and hemlock located for the most part in the northern half of Prince of Wales Island across the strait from the mill. Scientific conservation practices will be followed in utilizing these timber resources, thus assuring the textile industry a stable supply of one of its basic raw materials for generations to come.



Map showing location of projected mill. Shaded areas show extent of timber resources.



Can you solve this napkin riddle?

What is a napkin when it is neither cloth nor paper... yet has advantages of both?
It is a non-woven rayon, to which rayon has just given new softness, more strength, more beauty... plus comfort, safety for the user in modern life when it is used.
The principle of having rayon together with another material is not new. But engineers of American Viscose Corporation, with manufacturers, created rayon fibers prepared to just the right degree of softness, beauty, strength and length for non-woven fabrics.
As a result, today, commercial dusters, disposable rayon guest towels, one-piece disposable paper table napkins and coffee napkins, many other useful things are now available to consumers. And you've probably noticed some examples of them made of rayon. And you've noticed another feature, for more and more of us are saying: We'd be delighted to use a napkin rayon on request. American Viscose Corporation, 330 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

AMERICAN VISCOSER CORPORATION
AMERICA'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF RAYON

A recent advertisement in the Avisco public relations series that has proved unusually successful in creating interest in non-woven rayon products. Although it appeared only in The New Yorker, Time, Wall Street Journal and Journal of Commerce and contained only the most casual "buried" offer, several thousand readers have written in for samples of the napkins.

MAKE USE OF *Avisco*[®] 4-PLY SERVICE

To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

- 1 FIBER RESEARCH
- 2 FABRIC DESIGN
- 3 FABRIC PRODUCTION
- 4 FABRIC FINISHING

AMERICAN VISCOSER CORPORATION

America's largest producer of rayon

Sales Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.

RAYON 20 YEARS AGO

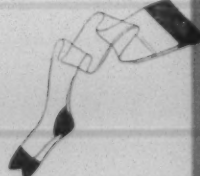


New York, October 1928—New York University School of Retailing is offering a course on "Rayon." The curriculum includes history and processing of rayon, detailed demonstration and study of different constructions, and the use of rayon in apparel and interior decorations.



New York, October 1928—Rayon Yarn Association, a body composed of dealers and processors of rayon, incorporated in New York State to foster trade and commerce among members, reform abuses and procure uniformity.

New York, October 1928—Active interest shown by hosiery manufacturers in non-luster rayon. Some houses unable to meet demand.



he's out running for election. He's out of touch, with things drifting.

The labor law is the campaign's football because New Dealers have engaged in a political crap game with union bosses over labor legislation from the outset. Observers say the 1946 election was not a G. O. P. victory as such, but a cross-the-country demand that labor assume responsibility to go with its unbridled power.

G. O. P. senators expect Truman's attacks on Congress to be more furious as the election nears. They say he's had all the power he had the ability to use, and having failed in his own job, he's blaming the other fellow.

The labor law put a definite crimp in the New Deal trend of labor coddling, no matter who screams against it, or how loudly. The trend, it was asserted, was quietly liquidating the middle classes, seizing business, and pouring the proceeds into the Treasury for spending on projects high pressured by noisy minorities and placard left wingers converging on Washington.

New Deal strategists are moving to line up the big union bosses with a promise to "scrap" the labor law. Publicly, it's called "repeal;" privately, it's described as assurance on interpretations and decisions to be made under the law. Neither Truman or the union bosses expect the House to be Democratic, and know that, otherwise, repeal is not in the cards.

Wallace continues his candidacy out of relentless hatred of the man who took his job as Vice-President, and then became President. He's believed to keep up his forlorn race only to swing enough left wing votes to defeat Truman.

Lawyers see the issue Truman has raised with Congress as going to the root of historic traditions. Framers of the Constitution barred the chief executive out of Congress to prevent rule of it, and made judges independent of either one. They decided the President and Congress should be elected independently, and neither should answer to the other, unless for a high crime by the executive.

Feeling is that Truman is running against Congress rather than Dewey, and fighting his feuds rather than making a campaign. New feuds are being started, which really could be disastrous in the next two years.

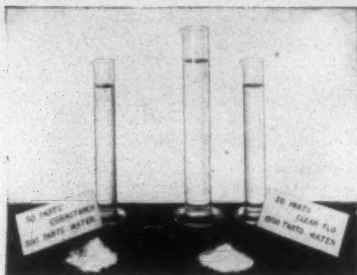
Democrats are anxious over the health of Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.). Last Spring they planned to induce him to resign, and to fill his seat in this election. But a G. O. P. legislature beat them to the punch with a new law empowering the governor to fill the rest of the term. Wagner didn't resign.

The Communist clean-out in Washington starts Jan. 20. Dewey told a Wyoming audience. It should be big, and good, too—equal to the opportunity.

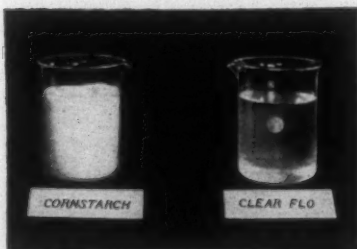
A horde of Communist organizers are pouring into the South under the guise of party workers for Wallace, the Un-American

NEW! CLEAR FLO

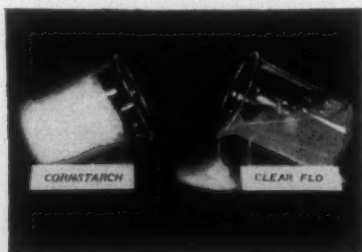
STARCHES 'H' and 'L'
(High Viscosity) (Low Viscosity)



HIGH VISCOSITY. CLEAR FLO 'H' starch takes three times as much water as ordinary corn starch to give comparable viscosities.



CLARITY. CLEAR FLO starches are practically transparent while ordinary corn starch assumes a milky white opaqueness.



STABILITY. CLEAR FLO starches still pour readily from the beaker seventy-two hours after being cooked while ordinary corn starch has firmly jelled.

CLEAR FLO starch is the sodium salt of an ungelatinized, low substituted starch acid-ester derivative containing carboxylic and sulphonic acid groups. The great hydrating capacity of these groups results in starches with unique properties not found in ordinary starches plus the characteristics of some of the natural gums. Gelatinization of CLEAR FLO starches takes place with extreme sharpness and at considerably lower temperatures than with ordinary starches.

SWELLING TEMPERATURES AND RATES OF SWELLING. Taking the temperatures at which a 25% aqueous suspension of starch begins to show a measurable increase in viscosity as the gelatinization temperature, the figures below show the relatively low gelatinization temperatures of CLEAR FLO starches in comparison with ordinary starches.

CLEAR FLO 'H'	113 — 129°F
CLEAR FLO 'L'	113 — 129°F
Corn Starch	149 — 151°F
Tapioca	143 — 145°F

When cooked in a boiling bath, the gelatinization of CLEAR FLO starches takes place very sharply with the peak viscosity being reached almost immediately after the swelling of the starch begins. As with other starches, the temperature at which the viscosity increase is noted varies with the concentration, rate of heating and type of agitation.

SOLUTION VISCOSITIES

% Concentration of Dry Starch	Solution Viscosity in Centipoises after 15' at 92° C
CLEAR FLO 'H' 2	420 Approx.
CLEAR FLO 'L' 10	440 "
Corn Starch 5	460 "
Tapioca 4	510 "

POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS. We're ready to match our research and laboratory efforts with yours in further exploration of CLEAR FLO starches in Laundry Starches, Desensitizing gums in Lithography, Cosmetics, Paper Sizing, Boiler Feed Water Compounds to Prevent Scale Formation, Dispersion of Pigments for Wet Grinding, Textile Finishing and Sizing, Low Temperature Swelling Binder for Wall Board, Gypsum, Doll Heads, Asbestos, Briquettes, etc., Cleaning Compounds, Water Colors and Paints, Wall Paper and Poster Pastes.

Address: National Starch Products, Research and Development Laboratories, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City. Plants: Dunellen, N. J., Chicago, Indianapolis and San Francisco. In Canada: Meredith, Simmons & Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal. In Holland: Nationale Zetmeelindustrie, N. V. Veendam.

National
STARCH PRODUCTS

STARCHES — AND SPECIALTIES WITH EASILY DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY

Activities committee finds. Through color of campaigning, the aim is to infiltrate into both white and colored segments, and set up permanent Red cells. The Wallace campaign is being used for this purpose on the West Coast.

Revival of the defaulted and defunct Southern unionizing drive is being agitated by Communists flocking southward. The current move is to ditch Van Bittner and sidetrack George Googe, as having failed and flopped, and put in high pressure Communist leaders of the Foster or Henderson type.

Almost without exception, a Wallace worker spreading out over the country is a Communist organizing agent, too, the House committee finds. An effort is being made to trace the flow of much Wallace money to Moscow. This is hard, because it passes through various Soviet embassies.

It is time for the states to wake up and do something about Reds, too, they're saying at the Capitol. Reds are beginning to filter into state governments, and even local governments, just as they have into the national government. In the long run, consequences may be more dangerous, especially to rights of the states.

Americans will go to the polls this time in the most serious frame of mind in a generation, House members say. They are not at war, but they are facing war. The feeling is widespread that war in Europe ultimately is a certainty, with this country involved. It's exerting a profound effect in the campaign; probably more than all of the speech making.

Another strong motif evident in the campaign is the paramount urge for security, in job, occupation, earnings, and old age. No other impulse is touching voters more closely or so imperatively, say House members. It's solution, they add, is not in wars on Congress, or jests drawn from memory, or facts from imagination.

Small European countries, and some not so small, are cooking up a demand for renewal of Lend-Lease by this country because of Russian tom-tom beating. They will want from one to two billion a year. Demand will be strongest from countries that have done little in self-help since the war's end. It is a move to cut in on U. S. military spending.



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SOUTHERN RADIO CORPORATION

CAROLINA SOUND DISTRIBUTOR FOR R C A

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA



WITH COLOR... *the sky's the limit!*

Yes, color, the basic theme of design and display, offers unlimited possibilities for making your package decorative and attractive. But whether you use one, two or three colors, or four-color process to enhance the beauty of your package, you add a most valuable sales-building factor when you add color.

Whatever your packaging needs may be

— from corrugated containers to set-up boxes — you'll find that Old Dominion craftsmen and designers are experts in creating colorful packages that sell more merchandise.

Investigate today what added color can do for your product package. Send your product and present package to Old Dominion's Design Service, Department 98.



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Box Company Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. CAROLINA

THE SOUTHERN BOX MAKER WITH A NATIONAL REPUTATION

Maguire Service

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Eliminates credit losses; makes CASH available as shipments are made; makes possible increased sales volume, without increased fixed invested capital.

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Write today for details.

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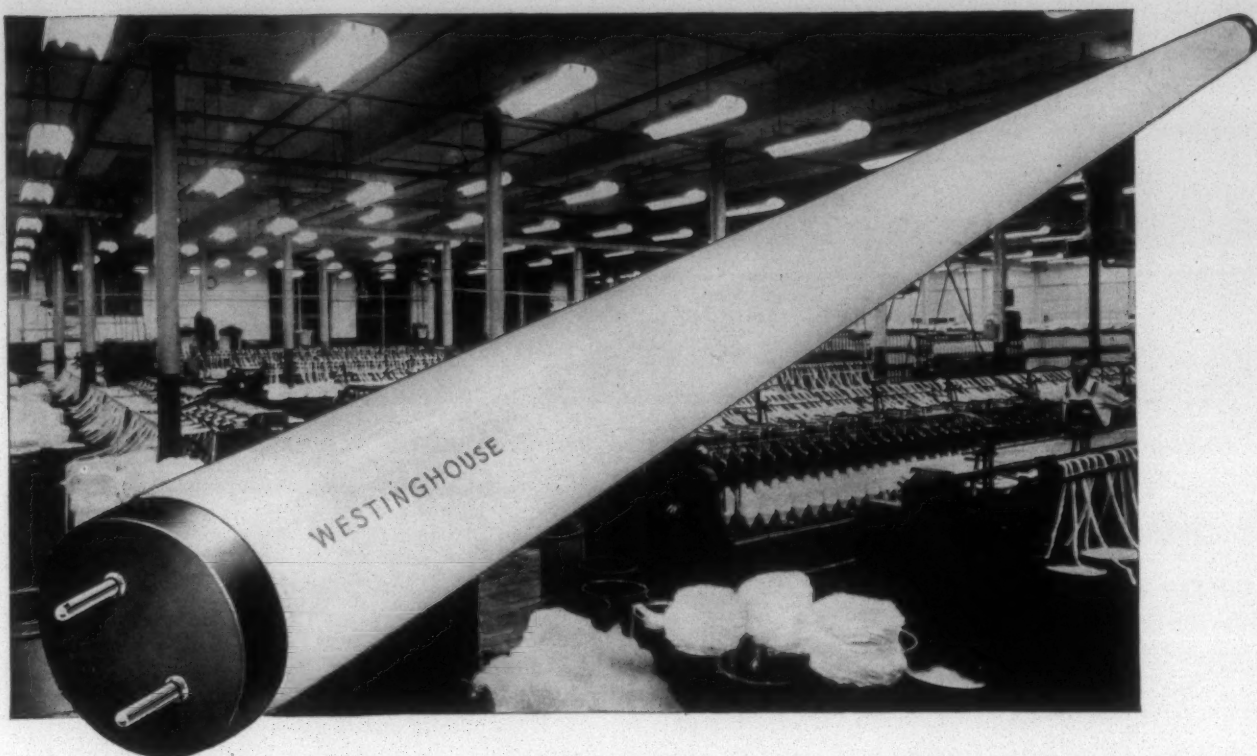
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You naturally want the best fluorescent lamps available to keep your lighting system operating at peak efficiency. That's why more and more textile mills are using Westinghouse fluorescent lamps. Westinghouse lamps are a quality product, subjected to 486 tests and inspections from raw material to finished product.

When you use Westinghouse fluorescent lamps, you can be sure of uniformity, long life and high efficiency—the three important advantages you need to get the most out of your lighting system. So the next time you need lamps, specify Westinghouse. Lamp Division, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Bloomfield, N. J.



Send for free booklet A-4759 "A Practical Guide to Westinghouse Fluorescent Lamps and Equipment."

the bulletin board

Questions, answers, comments and other material submitted by the readers for use in this column should be addressed to Editors, TEXTILE BULLETIN, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C. All material will be edited properly before publication.

GINGHAM MANUFACTURERS

Sirs:

Could you please advise us if you are in a position to give us a listing of the manufacturers of woven cotton gingham?

Louis Greenwald
Philadelphia Girl, Inc.
15th and Mount Vernon Streets
Philadelphia 30, Pa.

¶ Try the following: Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C.; Belle-Vue Mfg. Co., Hillsboro, N. C.; Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mills; Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.; Vicotria Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.; Cherokee Textile Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.; New Braunfels (Tex.) Textile Mills; Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.—Eds.

THREE FOR THREE

Sirs:

I would appreciate your placing my name on your mailing list as a subscriber to TEXTILE BULLETIN for a period of three years. I am not familiar with your subscription rates at this time. However, if it is possible to add my name to your mailing list kindly do so and mail me the bill for the full three-year subscription. As a matter of information to you I am employed by Saco-Lowell Shops and am connected with the Charlotte office.

B. F. Price
651 East Cambridge Street
Greenwood, S. C.

¶ Subscription prices are \$1.50 per year, \$3 for three years.—Eds.

THE BOYS BOYS

Sirs:

I . . . have received my copy of TEXTILE BULLETIN for September. I appreciate very much noting the picture of the Boys boys and wish you would please send me 12 extra copies of this issue.

Robert W. Boys
President and Treasurer
Green River Mills, Inc.
Tuxedo, N. C.

¶ Twelve pounds and 12 ounces of TEXTILE BULLETIN have been mailed to Mr. Boys.—Eds.

SPECIAL YARN

Sirs:

Would it be possible for you to furnish us with the names of some manufacturers who make a yarn similar to sample herewith attached? We would appreciate any information you may possibly be able to furnish us.

Bernard Starr
Central Yarn Co., Inc.
372 DeKalb Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

¶ The yarn is a cotton chenille type. We believe it is produced by Special Yarns Co., Rutherfordton, N. C., and possibly by Spinners, Inc., at Lowell, N. C.—Eds.

BUY A COTTON MILL

Wouldn't it be a good idea to re-publish the Amos 'n' Andy article which Harvey Hill wrote some time ago? It would be appropriate at this time when some mills are beginning to sell below cost.

John W. Clark
President and Treasurer
The Randolph Mills, Inc.
Franklinville, N. C.

¶ Mr. Clark refers to a skit which was written by the late associate editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN, D. H. Hill, Jr., and presented during a Southern Textile Association convention banquet. Here it is.—Eds.

AMOS 'N' ANDY BUY A COTTON MILL

(As the scene opens, Amos arrives at the office of the taxicab company and finds Andy taking down the sign above the door. Here he is.)

"What you doin', Andy, tearing down dat sign? Whut's going on here?"

"Don't bother me wid your questions, Amos. Help me git dis sign down."

"What for, Andy, what for? Answer me dat?"

"We got to change the sign. It ain't no good no mo'!"

"Whut's de matter wid dat sign? It looks all right to me, Andy. Let it alone."

"It wuz all right, Amos, as long as we wuz in the taxicab bizness, but now it's no good. We needs a new sign."

"We's still in the taxicab bizness, ain't we, Andy? How did we git out?"

"We sold out, dat's how we got out."

"Whut you mean, Andy, we sold out? I ain't sold nothing. I owns half of de bizness and I still got it."

"Amos, if you wuz a big bizness man like I is, you would understand it. As de president of the Fresh Air Taxicab Co. of America, incorporatid, I is got legal rethority to sell, discompose and otherwise git rid of all de assits, libilities, the goodwill and bad taste and all de other things' what herein is misrepresented by. And I is done so as party of the first part, secunt and thirds parts."

"You is, huh. Well, if you done sold de bizness, where is de money? Half of it is mine. How much did you git for the bizness?"

"Dere you is ergin, Amos. You don't know about bizness. Nothing sells for no money no more. Everything sells for 'stallments. I is done paid down de taxicab bizness as the first 'stallment on a cotton mill."

"A cotton mill? Whut we going to do with a cotton mill? We don't know nothing 'bout no cotton mill, does we?"

"'Couse we don't, Amos. De man whut I traded with done splainid dat. He said we didn't have to know nothing about a mill to git in the bizness. He tole me dat if all the folks in the cotton mill bizness knew anything at all about nothing, dey wouldn't be in de bizness. He said we wasn't taxicabbers no mo'—we is mill magnets."

"We is, huh. Now ain't dat somepun. But Andy, where is dis cotton mill we done 'stallmented on?"

"De mill is in Georgia."

"Doggone, Andy, way down in Georgia where I cum frum. If you thinks I is going back to Georgia on 'count of dis cotton mill you is talking about, you is just crazy, dat's all."

"Dere you go, Amos, dere you go ergin. You knows mo' and mo' erabout less and less. We ain't goin' to Georgia. We stays right here in New Yawk."

"Well, Andy, if de mill is in Georgia and we in New Yawk, what kin we do with it?"

"Well, Amos, the man splainid dat, too. He says de best way to run a cotton mill in Georgia is to live in New Yawk. De further

away you is, de better she runs. In New Yawk you meets all dese buyers and dey is de folks what us cotton mill men has got to meet. De mo' buyers you meets, the more goods you can sell below cost. De man done 'splain dat de further you kin sell under cost, de better de mill man what you is."

"Below cost, Andy, what you mean? 'Splain that cost to me. What is it?"

"Don't nobody know what dat cost bizness is, Amos. Dat's what de man done said. Costs is something de mill men guesses at and sells under. De man whut guesses de lowest and sells the most under gitz de prize."

"What's de prize, Andy?"

"Well, as I understans it, de mill man what sells de lowest for the longest time, gits a chance to liquidate. Dat's what de man says."

"Li qui—what? What is dat? It sounds like somepun to drink to me. 'Splain dat, will you, Andy?"

"Dat's it, somepun like dat. The man never 'splaind that so good, but you is got the idea. Dis liquidate stuff sho sounds good and de man sez more cotton mill men gits a chance to liquidate than anybody else. Dat's whut makes the bizness so good. We could go on for years and not liquidate with no taxicab."

"But Andy, you ain't tole me yet whut we is going to do wid dat cotton mill?"

"Well, Amos, as I sees de situashion, it is like dis. There is two things you can do wid a cotton mill. Fust, you can run with it. Secunt, you kin curtail wid it."

"Curtail, Andy, what you mean by dat?"

"Dat's easy, Amos. First, you runs de mill and makes all de stuff you kin. Den when dese buyers is done bought all dey can pay for as fur under cost as you can guess to, dey resigins away frum de market. Den is the time we commences to begin to curtail. It don't mean nothing 'cept we knocks off frum work. We stops de mill, does a little fishing and plays a little golf. Maybe we goes to a convention."

"'Splain dat about goin' to a convention, Andy."

"Well, a convention ain't nothing but a place where de mill men gits togedder to talk."

"Whut dey talk about, Andy."

"Dey talks about problems, dat whut de man tole me. An' he says de mill men got mo' problems to talk about than anybody else, which makes it good. Dat's why they have so many of these conventions."

"Is talk all dey does, Andy?"

"Dat's about all. 'Course, dey eats heavy and plays a little more golf. An' some of dem brings along a little stuff case dey want to liquidate some."

"'Bout dis curtailing bizness, Andy. I kinder like de soun' of dat. How long does we res like dat?"

"Well, Amos, we curtails til de buyer kinder gits hard up for more goods. De mill men has to watch de buyers mighty close and just befo' it looks like de buyer is going to have to pay mo' dan dat cost thing, de mill men makes all de goods dey kin and ketches up even wid de buyer ergin. Then bofe of dem is ready to start in right where dey wuz when dey started. If you wuz a bizness man, Amos, you would understand can't nobody beat a *system like dat*. The man whut sold us de mill says system is the

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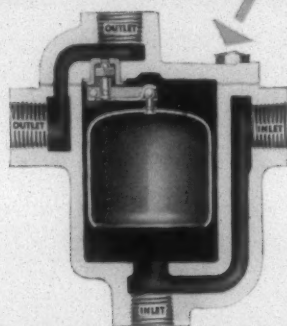
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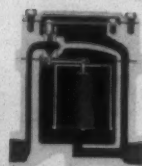
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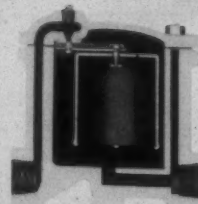


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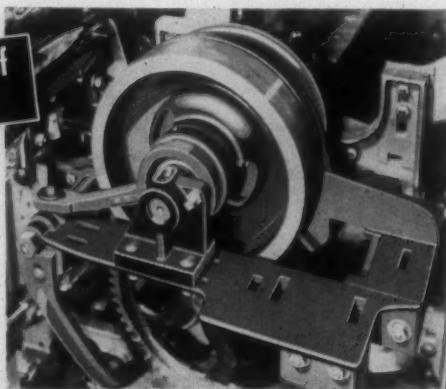
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big thing in de mill bizness. You can see he is right."

"But listen, Andy, 'spose de mill men gits kinder kerless and does his *curtailing too long* and these here goods got to selling over de cost. Den whut?"

"Nobody knows whut would happen then, it's been so long since it was like dat everybody done forgot what did happen. That ain't nothing for us to worry about, Amos."

"Dat all sounds pretty good, Andy, 'cept for one thing. We done paid one 'stallment on the mill. How is we going to pay de next one?"

"I asks de man dat, Amos, and he said de overhead would take care of dat."

"De overhead?"

"Sho, why sho. Den, too, de man done said that one 'stallment in a cotton mill is plenty for enybody to have."

"Well, Andy, since you done 'splained it all so good, looks like we done got in a pretty good thing."

"Sho, why sho. You see, Amos, I studied de propolition a long time. You know we ain't makin' much money in de taxicab bizness and we is got a lot of worries. In de mill bizness, we won't have nothing to do and nuthing to worry 'bout."

"I guess you is right, Andy."

"Check and double check."

MILL ENDS OR SECONDS

Sirs:

I am interested in buying mill ends or seconds from textile manufacturers or jobbers for resale.

W. S. Kickliter,
Manager
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Alam, Ga.

¶ Our advice is for you to go direct to any weaving mill.—Eds.

Sirs:

In the July issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN I read with interest the article, "Employing People—The Problem and the Approach," which was an installment of Mr. W. M. McLaurine's series, "Man-Building Powers." As our subscription did not begin until the July issue of your magazine, I missed the two preceding articles. Will you please send me tear sheets of Mr. McLaurine's articles published in previous issues of the BULLETIN?

John G. Sloan
Personnel Manager
Robbins Cloth Mills, Inc.
Robbins, N. C.

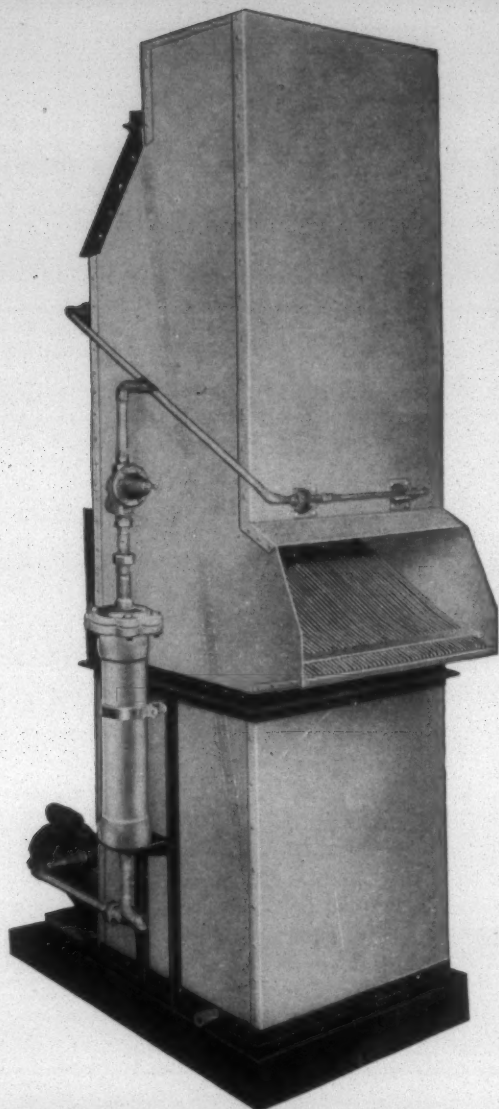
Sirs:

Will you kindly send the writer the complete article "Screen Printing" by Francis Tripp, head of chemistry department, New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Institute, which appeared in the May and June, 1948, editions of TEXTILE BULLETIN? Your prompt attention in this respect will be greatly appreciated.

C. E. Cooley, Jr.
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A HIT AT THE SHOW

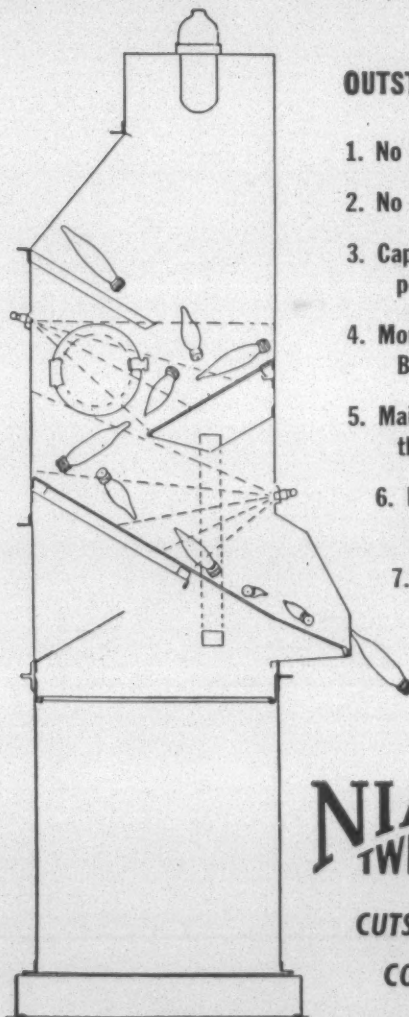
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Inflation Medicine

PROFITS are assailed as causing high prices. Labor leaders point to them to justify increased wage demands. Proponents of price controls argue that rollbacks can be made and still allow business to break even.

You cannot use profits before taxes for this purpose because government would have to get about a fourth of its income out of us in some other fashion anyway. Nineteen hundred and forty seven was a record year for manufacturing industry production and for profits which reached 17.4 billion dollars after taxes. But the Department of Commerce says that part of these earnings were fictitious in that they represent the same physical inventories at higher prices. So they take off 5.7 billion. Part of the remaining 11.7 billion is not real profit either, because it is conceded that current depreciation allowances are not enough to keep up with the necessary replacement of worn-out equipment. But even if all the 11.7 billion were added to wages, the workers would get about ten per cent more at the expense of those who have provided the money that makes jobs possible.

If all the 11.7 billion were applied to price reduction—the result would be less than six per cent on the 211 billion dollars of ultimate consumer goods.

Production to satisfy demand is the only way to stop the spiral. And increased productivity—output per worker—is the only way to increase real wages, lower prices and provide the better tomorrows we all so ardently desire.

The key to this log-jam is to eliminate unnecessary government spending and reduce our highly progressive income tax so that people can again save and invest. Management today labors under a double handicap in its efforts to get production up and to lower costs. On the one hand, management faces an inability to find people with the money and the incentive to risk their savings in plant modernization and new ventures. On the other hand, it faces shortsighted shop labor committees that frequently attempt to regulate the introduction of new equip-

ment or restrict its use. Industrial management needs—the country needs—and desperately, economic education and sound thinking on these problems at the grass-roots levels. — *Morris Sayre*, Corn Products Refining Co.

Mills Again Moving South

TEXTILE mills of the industrial East are apparently on the march Southward again.

The episode of Textron, Inc., of Nashua, N. H., is just the beginning, in the view of some textile leaders, as quoted in a Boston dispatch to the *Wall Street Journal*.

In two decades preceding World War II, there was a great migration of mills to the South, it will be recalled. The correspondent says that in that period Yankeydom's cotton textile plant shrank to less than a third of its 1921 size, as the industry "fled Southward to Dixie's cheaper labor, plentiful and cheaper power, lower taxes and cotton-on-the-spot." The great war and post-war demand for cloth, stopped this shift, the correspondent notes, but with the textile "boom" apparently fading, the go-South urge is picking up where it left off.

And Southern people will find considerable satisfaction in the analysis of some textile men that this movement is not based especially on "cheaper labor." While the New Englander is quoted as saying that if wage rates were equalized it might be debatable whether other savings would justify a move Southward, others disagree.

Even if wage rates were the same in both sections, one "kingpin New England textile leader" says, "costs of making fine cotton goods in the South would be five to ten per cent lower than in the North, and this spread might wipe out Northern mills' margin of profit. Further liquidation of New England mills," he added, "is in the cards."

All this provides further evidence that the South is a natural home of the textile industry. Conditions in this section favor the most efficient operation of textile plants; and now that a period of keener competition is ahead, it is not surprising that the industry is locating more of its plants here. Evidently we can expect a substantial further ex-

pansion of such industrial activities in this section in the near-term future.—*Greenville (S. C.) News*.

Reward For Invention

IT is not the nature of man to put forth much effort without inducement — without some promise of a chance to profit in proportion to his hard-won contributions. Man's strongest instinct, planted within him by his Creator, is for self-preservation. His efforts to serve, therefore, are greatest when he sees hope of the honest winning of an extra dollar for his rainy day. Man finds no lasting stimulus in the doing of profitless things.

In America all men are free to create. Free to invent, produce and sell. Free to start in business on their own. Out of the combined efforts of her citizens to move ahead for profit to themselves comes the great momentum that gives our nation growth and strength.

Men who retard the processes of invention and production, or who take of the fruits of production and give nothing helpful in return, must be carried on the shoulders of those who labor to produce. Given a substantial measure of protection against theft of the fruits of his diligence — given a sporting chance to win and hold a competence — man becomes resourceful, and learns to co-operate with others in creative and productive enterprise.

So long as he retains his confidence in the stability of laws that protect his property, man grows in creative and productive strength and skill. Blast away his protection from piracy, or permit it to decay, and he loses all incentive to invent, to produce—or to accumulate.

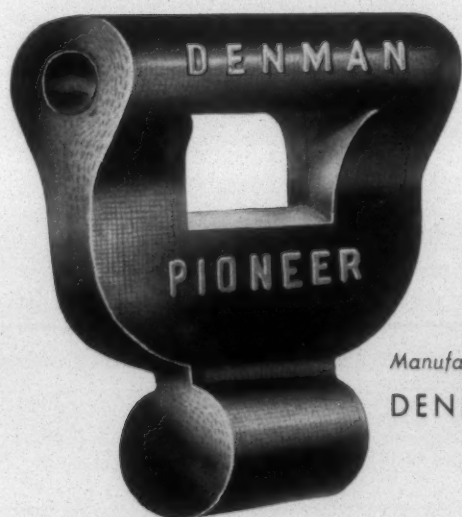
To build a strong nation there must be provided, and maintained — persuasively—broad inducements to create and produce. Therefore, in seeking to understand what has made America by far the greatest nation in all history, we are led to expect within it, and we find within it, the strongest and most ingenious pattern of obstructions to piracy ever devised—activating a normally diligent people having at hand adequate natural resources.—*John W. Anderson*, president of the National Patent Council.



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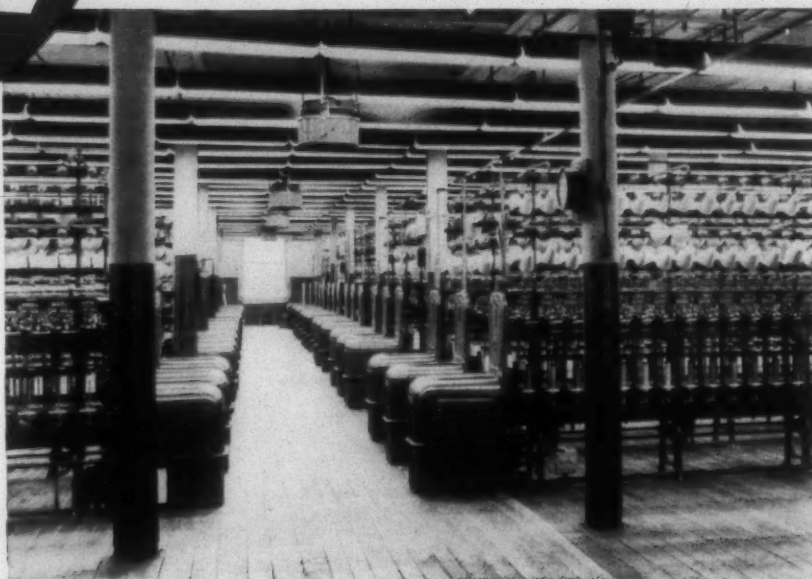
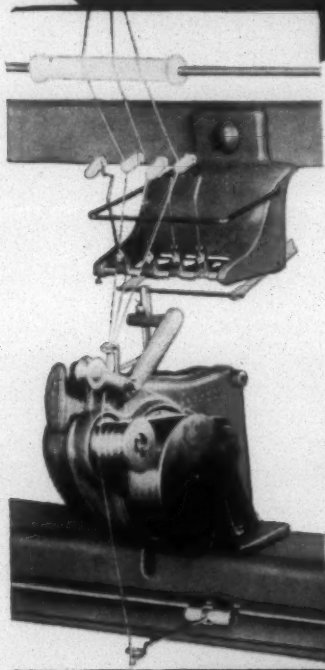


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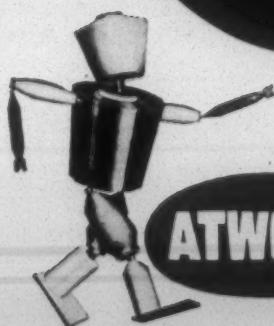
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Changes In Public And Employee Attitude Toward Business

By HERMAN CONE, President, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.

LAST year my two brothers took a trip to South America for the purpose of looking over business conditions. They found that, in spite of some rather drastic labor laws, capital was a much-sought-after commodity. Most of the countries they visited were short of manufactured articles, and the people were doing everything they could to encourage the establishment of all types of factories. In those nations that were especially short of capital, all sorts of inducements were being offered to attract foreign investors and to urge citizens of means to invest their own wealth in productive enterprises. They told me that opportunities down there, aside from the political risk, were just like those which attracted capital into the South 50 or 60 years ago.

It came as rather a shock to me to realize that during the last 50 or 60 years drastic changes have taken place in the attitude of a large segment of the American public towards the capitalistic system. Years ago, when this country was in need of all sorts of things, capital was appreciated and cultivated. The people, then, who had money and risked it in the building up of business ventures were looked upon as benefactors. Those who offered gainful employment to workers were aided and encouraged in their endeavors.

The origin of one of our own companies, namely, the Salisbury [N. C.] Cotton Mill, will serve as an example of what I mean. Back in 1887 Mr. Pearson, a Presbyterian minister who came from a prominent Morganton family, held several meetings in a tobacco warehouse in Salisbury. He was able to enlist the co-operation of other denominations, beside his own, in holding a sort of religious revival in the town. Mr. Pearson had a question box and invited suggestions. He received many and varied responses. One of the suggestions made was that another industry should be established in Salisbury to furnish employment to those people who were then working in distilleries. The *North Carolina Herald* of Nov. 9, 1887, carried a rather interesting account of the meetings leading up to the organization of the mill. Let me quote a few paragraphs:

Mr. Pearson, in a lecture yesterday afternoon, dwelt upon the fact that the great many poor and indigent people we have here ought to be and must be helped not by gifts and alms but by a chance to make an honest living. That a cotton factory would be the remedy.

Pursuant to these urgent appeals a large number of citizens

gathered this morning at the Warehouse and organized by calling upon Rev. F. J. Murdoch to act as chairman and Theo. Buerbaum as secretary. Mr. Murdoch in strong, eloquent, and earnest words pointed out that it had almost become a necessity to build a cotton mill here to help the poor whites, quoting Hon. J. S. Henderson's words—that next to religion Salisbury needed a cotton factory.

Rev. J. Rumble, D. D., seconded Mr. Murdoch's appeal. He said that he knew so well the appalling condition of the poor whites of our town and that a cotton factory would be a sufficient remedy.

Mr. I. H. Foust urged three reasons for the building of a mill: (1) Increased general prosperity of the town; (2) Benevolence and charity in giving the poor a chance to earn a living; (3) Cotton mills pay a handsome interest to investors.

As a result of these meetings, \$66,400 was subscribed by local citizens, and the Salisbury Cotton Mill was organized. At that time the company did not have to pay much attention to good public relations. It had public good will in anticipation of the many benefits it would bring into the community. The mill started off on the basis that it would fill a need, next only to the church. Note, also, that the people in those days thought it was an act of charity to give the poor people a chance to earn a living. The people who gathered together in that warehouse and agreed to invest their hard-earned money were also practical business men. They were willing to risk their savings not only as an act of charity but because they hoped that their venture would prove to be a profitable one.

It might interest you to know that along about 1894 my father and his older brother Moses H. Cone invested just about everything they had, plus whatever funds they could borrow from members of their family, in the Proximity Mfg. Co. It was a big risk, because if the venture had failed they would have lost their entire savings. I am happy to say that it proved successful. The Proximity Mill started with about 250 looms. Along about 1902 my father and uncle took another risk. They mortgaged the Proximity plant and invested the proceeds in the building of White Oak Mill. The company did not pay a dividend until 1914 (about 20 years). Some of you, who may be acquainted with the present Federal Revenue Law known as Section 102, might raise an eyebrow at this statement. No, it was not done in order to save income taxes for the stockholders, for the simple reason that up to 1914 there was no personal federal income tax at all. During that period all of the earnings of the business were plowed back into buildings

and machinery so that by 1914 the small 250-loom denim mill had increased to two plants containing 3,500 looms. It is interesting to note that Moses H. Cone had not received one penny, in either salary or dividend, on his investment in the Proximity Mfg. Co. when he died in 1908.

I think our story is typical of the way in which many business organizations have been built in this country. Our free enterprise system has provided for the American people a much higher standard of living than that of any other country in the world. American business is responsible for the fact that, although we have only about seven per cent of the world's population, we own about 70 per cent of the world's automobiles, 34 per cent of the railroads, 50 per cent of the telephones, etc.

Sixty years ago employees who sought work in the textile plants were very happy to secure jobs. Most of them came from farms where they had been struggling along to make both ends meet, and they were very glad to be able to move into mill villages where the living accommodations were far better than the dilapidated farm houses from which they came. They looked up to their employers as benefactors. Most of the mills at that time were quite small, and it was not unusual for the mill owners to know most of their employees by name. Workers referred to the fact that they worked for Mr. Jones; they very rarely expressed the thought that they worked for the company headed by Mr. Jones.

In spite of the fact that working conditions then were far less desirable than they now are, people were willing to follow the policies established by the mill owners. Some time ago I came across a set of company rules of 1868 that were posted in the old Granite Factory at Haw River. At that time Governor Thomas M. Holt was the principal owner of the property. I am sure some of these rules will be of interest to you, so I have copied a few. Let me quote:

In employing a hand or hands, it is understood to be a part of the agreement, that he or she is required to give ten day's notice at

the office, of their intention to leave, before leaving; and, if a hand leaves without giving the required notice, they forfeit what may be due them. If there is any objection to this rule, it will be made known before employing, in which case the applicant **CERTAINLY WILL NOT BE EMPLOYED.** The Superintendent is required to give 30 days notice, on same penalties as above.

Hands will be paid the first of every month, or as soon thereafter as the Pay Rolls can be made out.

All hands are required to come at the ringing of the Bell, which will be five minutes before the mill starts, and be at their respective places when the mill is started. They will not be allowed to stay out, except in sickness, or leave the place at their own pleasure, without asking leave of absence from the Manager, who is instructed to grant such request, if it is possible to do so without stopping any machinery.

After the mill starts, no one will be allowed to absent themselves from the Mill unnecessarily, or to attend to their own or other person's affairs, without giving notice to the Manager.

The Mill will run 12 hours per day, except Saturdays, when it will stop at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Card Room will be stopped by order of the Manager, in time to clean up the machinery.

Meal hours will be regulated by the Proprietor, who will consult the convenience and wishes of the heads of families.

All hands are required to be respectful to the Manager, and the Manager to them, to be industrious, and keep their work in order.

All orders will be issued to the Manager, who will be held accountable for their faithful execution, also for the quantity and quality of the work, and the condition of the machinery. He is required to be present at the starting and stopping of the machinery, to overlook and inspect the work of all hands, to see that the machinery is kept in proper condition, and should be find that through the negligence, or carelessness of any hand, the machinery, quantity or quality of the work is injured, or the hand not complying with these rules, he is required and authorized to correct such hand in any manner he may think best, by docking their time, or discharging from the mill.

Matches are not allowed in the Mill. No excuse whatever will be taken for a violation of this rule. The person violating it will at once be discharged.

Machinery broken by carelessness, will be repaired, the cost of repairing will be charged to the hand doing the injury, if the Proprietor shall so determine.

The Proprietor reserves to himself the right to be the judge whether these rules are complied with or not, and to discharge any hand whom he shall consider as violating the same.

I will admit that some of those rules were rather drastic, and I am sure that none of us would want to go back to the operating conditions that were in effect back in 1868. I quoted them merely to illustrate the policies under which the mills were run many years ago, when they were appreciated a lot more than they are today by their employees and by the public.

It just happened that the depression of the 1920s was particularly severe on the little village of Haw River. The mills closed down, and our company purchased the property from the bank. You can not imagine the squalor that we found. The morale of that community had sunk to such a low level that it was said that railroad men hated to stop their passenger trains for even a few minutes at the station for fear of some untoward incidents taking place. We decided to remodel the plants and start them up, and operations were begun along about the latter part of 1928. Many of the old workers came to the plant and were delighted to secure employment. Many of the townsfolk came in—some with tears in their eyes—to express gratitude to us that we were furnishing the people a means of livelihood. Twenty short years have elapsed since that time, and I often wonder how many people around Haw River maintain the same attitude towards our company that they had when we started up the plants.

About 25 years ago, when the migration of textile plants

Vincent Heads S. T. A. Division

Walter D. Vincent, superintendent of Nos. 1 and 2 Mills, Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., is the new chairman of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association. He succeeds J. B. Powell, superintendent of Erlanger Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C., who held the position for two years.

Mr. Vincent was elected during the group's Fall meeting Sept. 11 in the Sheraton Hotel at High Point, N. C., where nearly 150 operating executives were luncheon guests of Highland Cotton Mills. Elected vice-chairman was G. R. Ward, superintendent of Highland Cotton Mills; Howard Barton, rayon plant superintendent for Fieldcrest Mills at Spray, N. C., was re-elected divisional secretary.

The program consisted of addresses by Herman Cone, president of Cone Mills Corp. at Greensboro, N. C., and Dr. C. J. Schollenberger, director of training for Dan River Mills. Mr. Cone's remarks are printed on accompanying pages. T. Lynwood Smith, director of industrial relations for Highland Cotton Mills, made the welcoming address.



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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

from New England to the South was at its peak, *Nation's Business* carried a most enlightening article in its February, 1924, issue entitled "Industry Is Giving Us a New South." The following quotation, I am sure, will be of great interest:

Towns, counties, and states have thrown themselves into the movement for increasing industrial productivity. The motorman on the street car, the policeman on his beat, the small shopkeeper—all are boosters for Southern factory development. The South holds out a warm and earnest welcome to all who would establish a new manufacturing plant.

Robert Amory of Boston, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, made up of Northern cotton mill men, in addressing the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, composed of Southerners, at a convention at Richmond last May, expressed this thought.

"I can not," said he, "emphasize enough that your greater advantage is the good will of the citizens of your respective states and their sound appreciation of, and acknowledgment to, industry. This attitude is reflected in the feelings of your legislatures toward your mills. The lack of this feeling of good will and encouragement toward the New England mills is their principal, if not their only, handicap. I have a feeling, perhaps it is only a hope, that the tide is turning and that soon our New England legislatures will really try to encourage and foster industry. There are distinct signs of this in some of the states. Until this occurs there will be few, if any, new cotton mills built in New England.

It is a well-known fact that the citizens of New England paid little heed to statements made by Mr. Amory and other prominent and able industrialists. The textile industry continued to leave New England; and right now that section operates just about 20 per cent of the total spindlage in the United States, whereas 50 or 60 years ago the New England States dominated our industry.

Last month I received a circular letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Deming, N. M. Let me quote a few paragraphs.

How would you like a factory site and building for free? Deming has factory buildings complete with lights, power, heating facilities, water, railroad sidings, and warehousing buildings ready for occupancy.

You can reach two-thirds of the country as economically from Deming as anywhere, and it is an ideal location for South American-Mexican markets.

An excellent local labor supply, and skilled labor is available in the area. There are no radical elements or organized labor-pressure groups.

Deming is a rapidly growing community of approximately 7,000 population. Warm winters, delightful summers, sleep beneath blankets the year round. One of the finest and most healthful climates with the finest water (99.99 pure by U. S. Government test) in the country.

If interested, write us stating size of company, etc., and we will be glad to supply details and co-operate in every way.

This example will illustrate the point that even now in some parts of the United States the people are offering various inducements towards the establishment of manufacturing plants:

Perhaps some of the oldest inhabitants in the communities from which you come still remember the time when your corporation was organized and remember how the community was benefited at the time. But, unfortunately, these old-timers are passing on; and the younger citizens know, and apparently care, very little about conditions that existed years ago. Many of them accept as a matter of course the fact that the corporations are in their midst. Some of them may realize the benefits that are accruing to their community by reason of the payrolls that are being distributed every week, but they do not feel the same sense of appreciation

for the corporations that the citizens felt at the time the businesses were established. Few ever stop to consider what their situation would be today if the business had not been established or if it were suddenly discontinued.

The same thing has happened in respect to a great deal of our help. There are hardly any of them left who came from the farm. Most of our employees have never had to work on the farm. A few of them even have the feeling that they are rendering us a favor by working in our plants. Employee attitude, I am afraid, has changed a great deal since the olden days.

A simple example of what I mean is the question of seniority. I believe that a man who has worked faithfully for a company for many years is entitled to more consideration than an equally qualified worker who has been with us only a short time. However, I also feel that a man to whom we have given steady employment for many years, through prosperous and lean times, also has a definite obligation to his job and should not feel free to quite without giving us a reasonable time to secure a replacement.

In spite of the benefits that our American system has brought to this country, industry finds itself continuously on the defensive. We are operating in an atmosphere that is partially hostile to our aims and views.

It seems to me that as part of our daily jobs we should try to rebuild some of the good will that we have undoubtedly lost. Many companies are working on this important matter and have instituted departments for both public and industrial relations. I am sure that most of you have noticed public relations advertisements that are appearing in current periodicals, as, for example, a full-page advertisement by the Bell Telephone System which appeared in *Life* magazine Aug. 16, 1948. Under a picture of a husky-looking baby pulling off an undershirt, the ad carried the following title: "We've outgrown the old size, too." The ad continued as follows: "The telephone facilities that seemed big enough before the war are not nearly big enough for now. So we've been hard at work on our biggest expansion program. Just in the past year, we started work on 1,500 new telephone buildings or additions to present buildings. In the three years since the war, we've added nearly 9,000,000 new Bell telephones. And still more are needed! It shows how the Telephone Company must keep growing to meet your needs. To serve a nation like ours, the Bell System can never be too big. We're going full speed ahead with this expansion program so that everybody, everywhere, can have more and better telephone service than ever before."

I have noticed some very effective ads, along the same line, by Duke Power Co., Avondale Mills of Alabama, Burlington Mills, and others too numerous to mention. These ads are directed largely towards public good will for industry rather than to the purpose of promoting sales of particular products. Various trade associations, such as the National Association of Manufacturers, are calling attention to the fact that the American system is the best system for the average citizen.

The textile industry, through the medium of a little committee headed up by Ellsworth Huggins entitled Cotton Textile Industry-Wide Committee on Public Relations, is doing a swell job. This committee deserves the support of all of us, and I hope that all of your mills are contributing.

Industrialists by this time have learned that a healthy

1898

1948

50th ANNIVERSARY

means
a Half-Century
of progress
in the betterment
of
Loom Harness Equipment.

Steelhedco

Flat Steel Heddles—Loom Frames
Loom Reeds — Warp Preparation
Equipment—Shuttles and Loom
Harness Accessories

are all the result of the research devoted
to understanding the needs of the mill
in producing fabrics second to none.

Are you taking full advantage of
the facilities, experience and
knowledge that our Fifty
Years in manufacturing
equipment for the Textile
Industry have to offer?

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

2100 W. ALLEGHENY AVE., PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.

and

SOUTHERN SHUTTLES DIVISION

621 E. McBEE AVE., GREENVILLE, S. C.

Other Offices and Plants

Atlanta, Ga. • Greensboro, N.C. • Providence, R.I. • Montreal, Can.

business needs more than customers and employees. It needs understanding friends. The best place to make friends is at home, where your company means the people who work for it. These people are real, personal, tangible. They live across the street. They belong to churches and clubs. They ride on the buses, and their children go to school. If they are happy in their work they are your best ambassadors. On the other hand, they cannot do their best for you if their neighbors do not know and respect the company where they work.

No single element in the community is so essential in winning good will as the local press. I would suggest that you co-operate with the editor of your paper. I am sure that he would like to keep informed in regard to items of interest that take place in and around your plants. You do not have to give away confidential matter. Any sign of attempt, however, to conceal legitimate news only whets the curiosity of an alert reporter. In most cases he will co-operate when confidences are necessary.

We must realize that our plants are much larger than they were 60 years ago and that it is very difficult to maintain as close and intimate a personal relationship between employer and employee as there was at that time. Most of us can do a lot, however, towards establishing a better relationship with our workers. Every business man should take up this cause and be sure that his employees understand all of the merits of the American way of life. We must give them the facts ourselves if we are to counteract the unsound propaganda they have been and are receiving. There are many ways to get your ideas across. You are in much better position to determine the method than anyone else.

Actions, however, speak louder than words. We can talk all we want about the wonderful system that we have and about the evils of Communism and other forms of regimentation, but we shall never convince the working population of these United States merely by expressing our views. Our workers will analyze our thoughts in the light of their own conditions and experiences. If our employees feel a lack of security they will question the soundness of our argument. If they do not believe they have an opportunity to advance, it will be hard to prove to them that this is the land of opportunity. If they do not believe that they are treated fairly they may feel that they would be better off if the government ran all the manufacturing plants. In short, we must see to it that we have a sound personnel policy.

You will note that I said "sound personnel policy." I did not say personnel department. You may not need the

latter. You certainly must have the former if you expect to enjoy industrial peace and good will. I do not pose as an expert on personnel relations; and, even if I did, the time is too short for a full discussion here. You might be interested, however, in a brief description of our set-up, which, over the past year or so, has proved to be quite beneficial to us.

We have a small personnel department. Once a week, at lunch, the superintendents of our Greensboro plants and their assistant superintendents meet with the head of our personnel department and listen to and act upon his recommendations. Our officers attend as many of these lunches as possible. The personnel policy thus established is administered by the superintendent of each plant through his line organization.

You can see that the superintendent and his assistants really head up the personnel organization of each plant and that the overseers and second hands are charged with the responsibility of carrying out the policies in their respective departments. The superintendent of each plant has a personnel assistant who works in close co-operation with the overseers and second hands but who does not in any way interfere with the plant relationship between the supervisors and their workers. The personnel assistant might seek advice from the personnel department, but he is responsible to the superintendent and reports directly to him.

We feel that we have made some progress in improving industrial relations in our plants. We attribute these improvements to three main causes: (1) Our personnel policy is determined largely by the superintendents, their assistants and supervisors; they are, therefore, interested in carrying out these policies. (2) The superintendents and their assistants, through frequent meetings with their supervisory staffs, are actually responsible for supervisory training. (3) The development, installation, and making effective of a formal but practical grievance procedure, from which both management and our employees have received excellent results.

We are truly living in a different era from that which existed 60 years ago. We must recognize changes in public thinking, not only by our citizens as a whole but by our own workers. My confidence in American management is great. I have seen solved many problems during my time. My confidence in the essential fairness, good sense, and good will of the American people is equally as great. I am sure that, if we adapt our thinking policies to the present era, we shall be able to win back some of the good will for our companies that I am afraid we have long neglected to cultivate.

MAN-BUILDING POWERS

— Man Analysis —

Part Four of a Series by W. M. McLAURINE

IN all of these discussions, generalities have to be used because each plant is individual in its policies, products and operations. The suggestions are sufficiently poignant to enable a personnel man to work out his own methods if he

so desires. In discussing the topic of "Man Analysis," there are at least two points of view to be considered. First, is the applicant the type of person who would fit constructively and co-operatively into the organization? If he is, then

THEN, AS NOW, **COLOR** SOLD TEXTILES



When, in 1662, Louis XIV consolidated the various Paris work shops into the Royal Gobelin Manufactory, French tapestry entered its grandiose era. In this, as in all else, Europe strove to imitate the "Sun King." The subtle blendings of color in these luxurious woven hangings made them the hallmark of nobility. Then, as now, color sold textiles.

Franklin Process

LARGEST PACKAGE DYERS IN THE WORLD

PROVIDENCE • PHILADELPHIA • GREENVILLE • CHATTANOOGA
New York Representative, 40 Worth St.

INCREASED PRODUCTION
 + ECONOMY OF OPERATION
 + BETTER QUALITY AT SAME PRICE
 + ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
 = PROFIT

*The
Fourth
Profit*

TEXTILE profits in the foreseeable future will probably come from savings rather than markups. For such profits textile manufacturers ordinarily look to increased production, economy of operation and better quality at the same price.

In view of the present trend toward the intermingling of fibres in various branches of the industry, manufacturers should also look for a **FOURTH PROFIT** in *flexibility of equipment*. For equipment that is handling one fibre today may be called upon to handle a totally different fibre tomorrow.

The Foster Model 102 Winder is unique in its field because it offers a fourth profit from flexibility and can *still* compete with or surpass other winders (which lack this same flexibility) on the basis of increased production, economy of operation and improved quality of product. Briefly, here is the story: —

FOSTER MACHINE CO.,
 Westfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Southern Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, North Carolina; Canadian Representative: Ross-Whitehead & Co., Ltd., University Tower Bldg., 660 Ste. Catherine Street, West, Montreal, Quebec; European Representative: Muschamp Taylor, Ltd., Manchester, England.

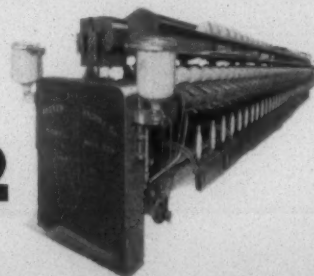
FLEXIBILITY — Will handle any count or type staple yarn with same traverse mechanism — any angle of wind from 9° to 18° — any ordinary taper. Can be equipped to wind knitting or warping cones, dye packages, tubes or short traverse cheeses, one type on each side of the machine if desired.

INCREASED PRODUCTION — Doubles production over obsolete models because of high winding speeds (up to 700 y.p.m.) and labor saving devices mentioned under "ECONOMY". 7" traverse cones, if desired.

ECONOMY — Reduces operating costs $\frac{1}{3}$ under obsolete models because of self threading tension devices, easy doffing, 7" traverse package, if desired, and empty bobbin conveyors which empty into standard sized trucks. Repair costs as low as \$3.50 per year per 100 spindle machine.

QUALITY PRODUCT — Automatic inspection. Conditioned yarn. Convex base prevents under-winding and nipping. Ribbon breaker prevents ribbon wind. Uniform density and properly shaped cones. Minimum tension on soft twist yarns prevents excess breakage.

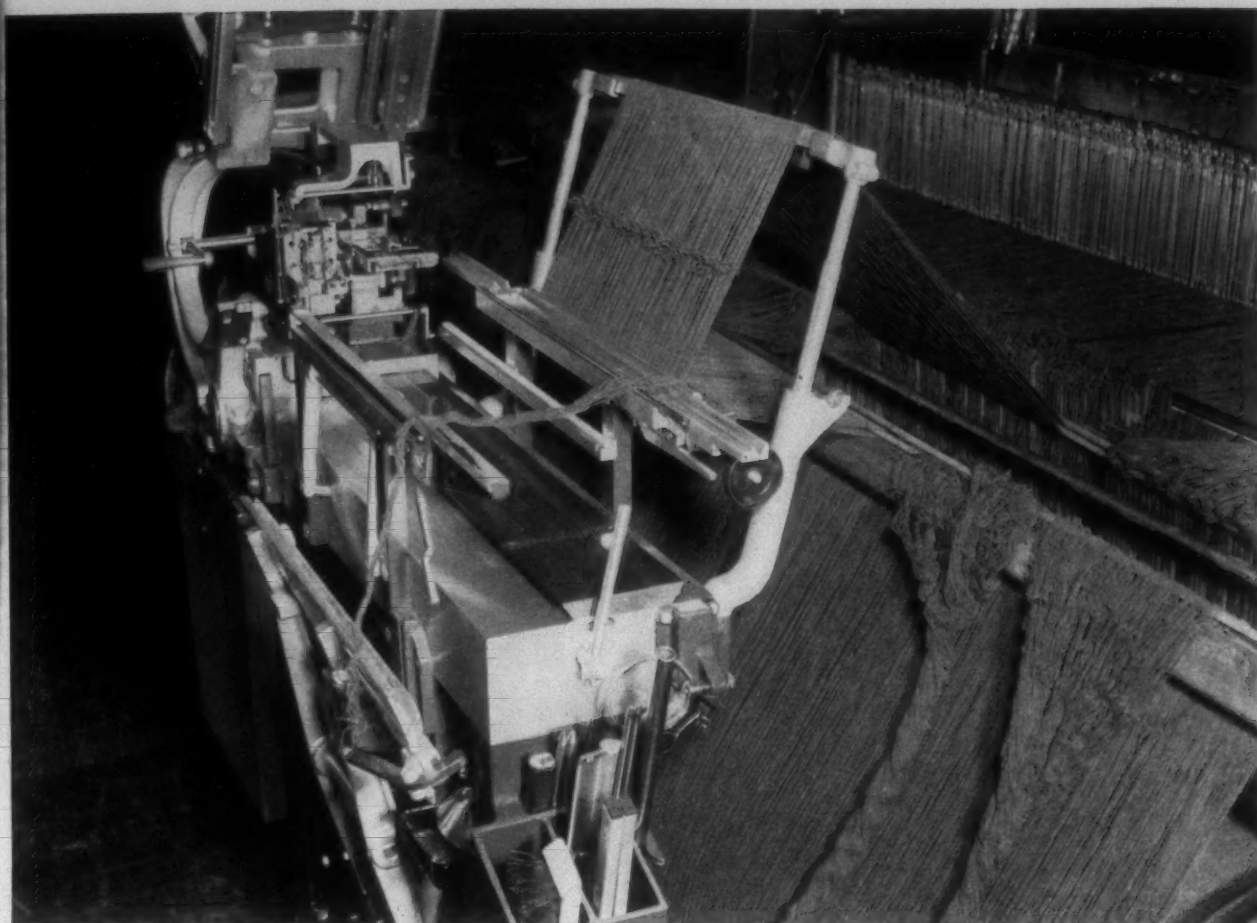
SEND FOR
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 FOR COMPLETE DATA



FOSTER MODEL 102

THE *Flexible* WINDER

FOR COTTON, MERCERIZED, WOOL, WORSTED, MERINO, SPUN SILK OR SPUN RAYON YARNS



BARBER-COLMAN

PORTABLE WARP TYING MACHINE

MODEL LS

The above view shows the portable Warp Tying Machine in operation of tying-in a new wool warp at the loom. The ends on the left have been tied. The reed, harness and drop wires are left undisturbed, saving the labor and time required for removing and replacing the weaving elements, as well as re-gaiting of the loom. This machine is particularly adapted for tying-in wool, worsted, mohair and other difficult yarns. The Figure-8 knots securely hold all types of yarn. All warps are selected from an end and end lease resulting in perfectly straight warps.

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A.

GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

15th Greenville Show Highly Successful

DESPITE the absence of the large machinery builders, the 15th Southern Textile Exposition, held in Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., the week of Oct. 4-9, was highly successful and surprised almost everyone by attracting a record-breaking attendance of mill officials and operating executives from all over the Textile South. It was estimated that from 20,000 to 25,000 mill men entered the hall during the week.

Some of the larger organizations, including Callaway, Dan River, Springs, West Point and others, sent groups of their employees to Greenville each day. Every textile state in the South was represented by the mill visitors, as were several Northern and Mid-Western states and five or six foreign countries.

There is no disputing the fact that the large, interesting exhibits of looms, spinning frames, winders, warpers and other heavy machinery which have featured past Southern Textile Expositions, were greatly missed by the visiting mill men, but, fortunately, a number of the exhibits had moving machinery. Among these were Hunt Machine Works with four operating looms in the big booth just inside the main entrance, which attracted throngs of visitors each day; Marshall & Williams with its high-speed tenter frame; Allen Co., with a high-speed warper; J. E. Rhoads & Sons with an operating loom showing the new double reduction drive; Meadows Mfg. Co., with a short section of a band-driven spinning frame; Mount Hope Machinery Co., with its guiding and feeding equipment; Veeder-Root Co., with an operating loom demonstrating its counters.

The booths this year were unusually attractive and denoted the expenditure of much time and money in their preparation. Among the exhibitors were a score or more who had not shown at past expositions. With very few

exceptions, exhibitors expressed complete satisfaction with the week's results and a majority have "signed up" for the 1950 exposition which will be held in the Fall of that year.

The housing committee headed by Mrs. W. B. Mulligan deserves much credit for the job done in securing rooms in private homes for the visitors. In fact, so effectively did this committee function that there was actually a surplus of available rooms.

It was generally felt that upon the success or failure of the 1948 show depended its continuance as a regular bi-annual event. Judging by the comments of mill executives and exhibitors alike, it is believed this year's S. T. E. passed the test with flying colors and that the every other year schedule, interrupted by the war, has now been resumed. W. G. Sirrine, the president of Textile Hall Corp., Miss Bertha Green, the efficient and hard-working secretary, and other members of the staff have labored through the months to make the show a success, and they should feel deeply gratified with the results of their efforts. A collection was taken up among the exhibitors to raise funds for a gift for Miss Green, who said she would purchase a watch and have it properly inscribed.

A summary of exhibits in Textile Hall which offered new and relatively new equipment and accessories follows:

Allen Co., New Bedford, Mass., introduced its hydraulically controlled warper for the first time. Actually, it was assembled and placed in operation for the first time on the Textile Hall floor. The high-speed unit will be sold generally after extensive mill tests.

Shown initially was the ElectroniK Moist-O-Graph, made by Brown Instrument Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. It measures moisture content by electrical conductivity, and consists of a transmitter unit incorporating a measuring circuit and a recorder with the control mechanism. The recorder can be separated from the transmitter by a considerable distance.

New, and constantly drawing a large group of spectators, was the Clark Equipment Co. Universal cotton clamp built at Battle Creek, Mich. Attached to a Clipper battery-powered truck, the clamp will handle all three basic types of cotton bales.

Dayton (Ohio) Rubber Co. introduced its Dayco cot grinder, a precision machine tool designed for rapid buffing. The company's cots were demonstrated on one-delivery drawing frame built for demonstration purposes by Gossett Machine Co. of Gastonia, N. C.

Although not an exhibitor, it developed at the show that Draper Corp. is going into the loom rebuilding business at its Spartanburg, S. C., plant. The loom used to demonstrate Veeder-Root pick counters was operated at 201 picks per minute for about 95 per cent efficiency. A limited number of similar looms will be turned out at Spartanburg.

Foxboro (Mass.) Co. had a coming-out party for its multi-record Dynalog, an electronic recorder capable of making up to six records on one circular chart simultaneously. It is designed for use particularly with large dryers and calendars as well as air conditioning systems.

Once identified exclusively as a loom rebuilding firm, Hunt Machine Co. of Greenville has evolved into a builder



One of the enjoyable events of show week in Greenville was the barbecue picnic given Tuesday evening by Seydel-Woolley Co. at Camp Buckhorn Lodge, located in a beautiful state park, high in the hills about ten miles from the city. Following an old fashioned barbecue of "short ribs and chicken" prepared by Vassar Woolley's veteran chauffeur, Clayton Walker, the versatile Clayton entertained the group with Negro melodies. Surprise of the evening was the appearance of Miss Esther Greene of Greenville, "Miss South Carolina" in the recent Atlantic City beauty pageant, who led the singing of several popular numbers. Guests numbered approximately 100 mill men and other friends of the company. In the group above, left to right, are: Hon. Roger Peace, Earl Daniel, Vassar Woolley, Charlie Peace, Jack Elliott, H. A. Burrow, Claude Mast, Bert McIntire, T. H. Floyd, Fred McCullough and W. L. Adeock.



...to fit YOUR REQUIREMENTS

Install new and improved size kettles and controls and eliminate many of your sizing problems.

Our mill-tested, standard kettles are available in 3 body metals:

Cast Iron (*lined with 48 ounce copper welded in place.*)

Solid Copper (*8 guage.*)

Stainless Steel (*12 guage.*)

Each furnished in 110, 160, 250 or 360 gallon capacity.

Top and fixtures are expertly fitted. Semi-elliptical filling doors equipped with handles.

Single motion brass stirrers, and baffles for superior agitation and uniform size mixing.

Vertical agitator shaft, operating in rigid step bearing, is driven by smooth-running bevel gears mounted in cast housing. Equipped with a 14" x 2" T & L pulley for 100 RPM or individual motor drive.

Kettle is tapped for steam pipe connection and equipped with Brass heating coil. Automatic regulators for accurate control furnished on any style kettle.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

(Batson-Cook Company, Owners)

WEST POINT, GEORGIA



If TEXTILE BULLETIN's chief cameraman did not have to double as business manager, more of his shots might turn out good. At any rate, he did have some luck. From left to right and top to bottom: Crowds waiting to enter Textile Hall; Allen Co.; Aluminum Co. of America; Armstrong Cork Co.; the Bahson Co.; Clark Equipment Co.; Clinton Co.; Dayton Rubber Co.; Dodge Mfg. Co.; the Foxboro Co.; Hunt Machine Works, Inc.; Hyster Co.; Industrial Engineering Co.; Walter Kidde & Co.; Meadows Mfg. Co.; Moffatt Bearings Co.; New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.; and Mount Hope Machinery Co.



Also exhibiting at Textile Hall: Pittsburgh Corning Corp.; Reeves Pulley Co.; J. E. Rhoads & Sons, the Ridge Tool Co.; the National Plastic Products Co.; Sinclair Refining Co.; Smith, Drum & Co.; Sonoco Products Co.; Southern States Equipment Corp.; Stop-Fire, Inc.; mill men registering with TEXTILE BULLETIN; Tide Water Associated Oil Co.; Tolhurst Centrifugals Division of American Machine & Metals, Inc.; U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. Barreled Sunlight; Veeder-Root, Inc.; Venango Engineering Co.; Westinghouse Electric Corp.; and the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. Sorry, but other pictures ran bad.

— only in SONOCO

STRAIGHT SIDE WARP SPINNING BOBBIN



The spindle top fits the "cushion grip" with a gentle squeeze to make top-drive contact, which breaks sharp and easy without drag or pull in doffing.

All this and TOUGHNESS too

Added to these exclusive and outstanding features of the SONOCO Bobbin is our scientific treatment by impregnation for toughening the laminated fibre against rough handling between spooler and spinning frame.

No other warp spinning bobbin has been developed to incorporate all of the SONOCO Bobbin features which are proving their advantages in ever increasing use.

A straight side bobbin and a straight side spindle acorn mean constant uniform clearance at this point, which is essential in maintaining top suspension drive.

SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

BRANTFORD
ONT.

HARTSVILLE
S. C.

MYSTIC
CONN.

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY



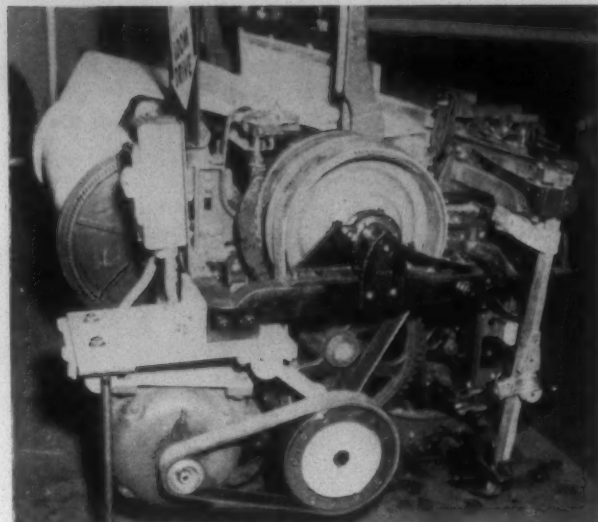
of looms with 90 to 95 per cent all-new parts. Starting with the loom sides only, Hunt is now turning out its HE rayon filament loom and its HL-16 cotton loom.

Described as able to double production, lower variation and greatly increase breaking strength, the new Ideal drawing was shown for the first time in the booth of Ideal Machine Shops, Inc., Bessemer City, N. C. The new high-speed unit is mounted on ball bearings which are grease-packed and fully enclosed; it may be specified for new frames, or ordered as replacement for existing equipment.

Kanoy & Sons Machine Co., Inc., of Charlotte, N. C., demonstrated a new automatic filling winder based on patented engineering features embodied in the German Hacoba automatic pirnwinder. The machine has a spindle speed of 4,500 revolutions per minute and winds four bobbins simultaneously in six minutes. Improvements will be made and the machine will be made available commercially in the near future, according to Kanoy officials.

J. E. Rhoads & Sons of Philadelphia incited much interest with its double reduction, pivoted motor drive. It is an individual drive providing a constant tension and cushion. It is said to be quieter, allow less shock and vibration, and is easily adjusted for changes in loom speed. The drive was invented by Charles C. Lindsay of Roanoke, Ala., and has been tested for many months in the Rhoads plant.

Sinclair Oil Co. was proud of its new spindle oil, which is said to cut bolster wear as much as two-thirds and reduce residue in spindle basins. Sinclair representatives had samples of the new oil after it had been run for many hours



The Rhoads loom drive as demonstrated during the 15th Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., last month.

and were comparing its clarity with dirtiness of an older type of spindle oil which had been run the same number of hours.

Weeder-Root's exhibit gave prominence to a cut meter for uniform lengths of cloth as it is woven. It automatically halts the loom after a desired yardage has been woven, allowing closer inventory control. The cut meter was developed nearly ten years ago, but has never been promoted extensively.

Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

THE MILL OF TODAY

By ROBERT Z. WALKER

Part Seven—Distributing Systems

IT IS essential for anyone who is attempting to understand the value of the picking process, and who wishes to evaluate the process in relation to the rest of cotton spinning system, to have a complete knowledge of the different sub-assemblies making up the picker. The different parts of the picker and their effect upon the stock must be clearly fixed in the mind of the technician. In the picker, as in other textile machines, the main problem in producing high quality work is in adjusting certain settings and speeds in such a manner that the proper co-ordination as a whole is accomplished. For instance, the settings of beater to grid bars and feed rolls must be correct for the staple length of the stock, the beater speed must be that which will produce the correct number of beats per inch, and the fan speed must be co-ordinated with the speed of the beater. There are many factors affecting the action of the picker upon the stock and each of these factors must be understood before any adjustment can be attempted. However, before studying the picker

itself, the manner in which the picker is fed should first be closely examined.

The stock is generally carried from the opening line through a conveying line to the picker room. The standard conveying pipe is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and most machinery is made with inlets and outlets to conform to this size. The power to pull the stock from the opening room to the picker room is supplied in the form of air currents generated by the fan of a condenser, at the end of the line in the picker room, which collects the stock and then delivers it to the system used for feeding the picker, or pickers.

As the hourly production of an opening line is well over 1,000 pounds and that of a picker only 300-350 pounds, one opening line can be the supply unit for three, four, or more pickers if there is some type of feeding unit taking the stock from the conveying line and delivering it to the individual pickers. A very small mill or unit using only one picker needs nothing but a reserve box over the picker. The stock from the conveying line is collected by the condenser

OPENING, PICKING, CARDING & SPINNING

and dropped into the reserve box, which supplies the picker with additional fresh stock as needed. In most mills, however, the hourly production is greater than 300 pounds and there must be more than one picker used, necessitating the installation of a distributing system.

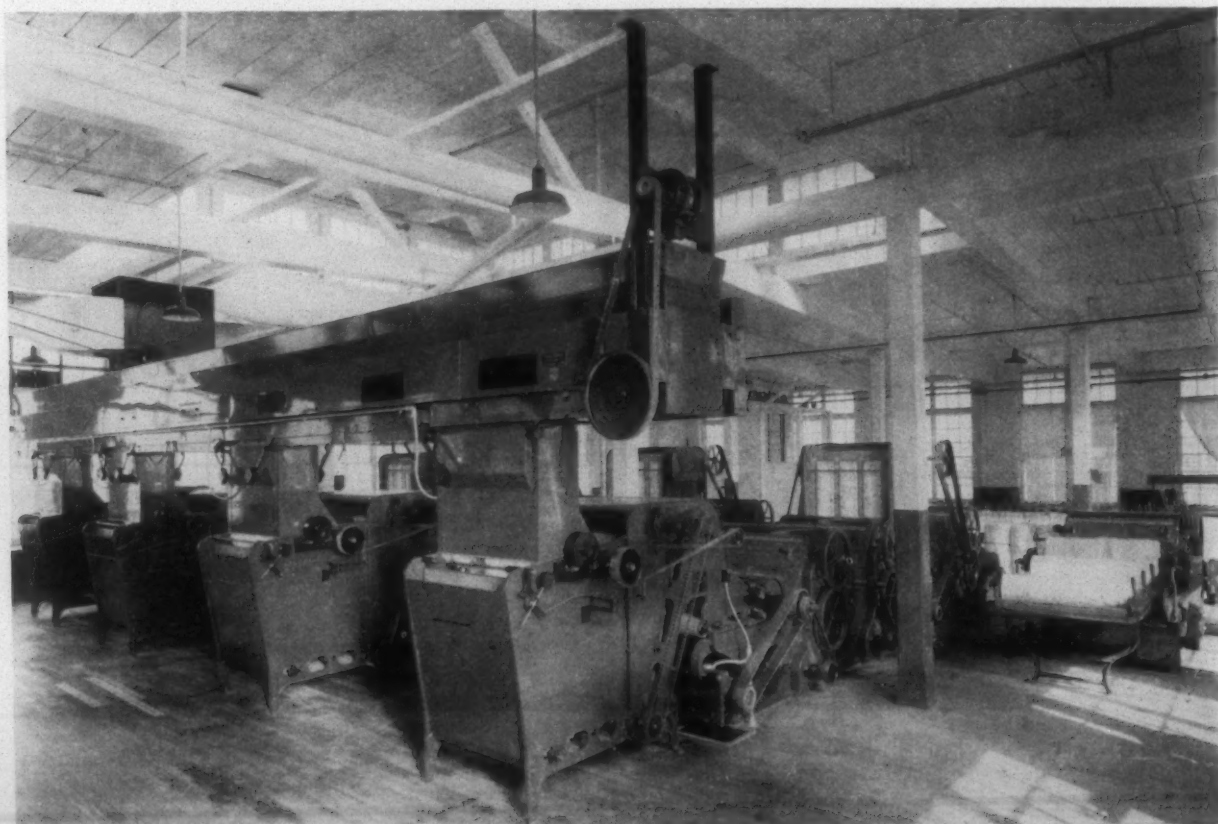
A little over 30 years ago the development of the modern distributor was commenced, stimulated by the increased use of the electric motor as a prime mover. At first, the stock was taken through the conveying line, collected by a condenser, and then dropped into a pile either on the floor of the picker room or into a bin. The stock was then fed to the pickers by hand. It was soon seen that there should be some method of taking the stock from the conveying line and feeding it to the line of pickers mechanically and there was designed a distributing system, or distributor, consisting of a conveyor belt running on guides and supporting pulleys placed over the feeder hoppers of the line of pickers. At each hopper was a gate which, when in position diagonally across the path of the belt, diverted the cotton into the hopper. These gates were controlled by a rake operating within the hopper, the position of the rake determining the opening or closing of the gate.

There were two points of operation in which this type of distributor fell short of satisfaction; first, there was not any co-ordination between the amount of stock needed by the pickers and that delivered by the opening line. Second, there was not any method of taking care of the surplus cotton which resulted from feeding more than the pickers could use at one time. The opening line was stopped by means of hand signals and while no more stock was fed until the pickers needed it, there was still the problem of the cotton

in transit at the time the signal was given. This stock was carried along the distributor past the last picker and dropped on the floor or into a truck. The lack of co-ordination between the opening line and the picker intensified the problem of maintaining laps which were within the allowable limits of weight variation as the lapse of time after the pickers needed stock and the time the opening line was started up and began delivering the necessary supply was the cause of thin spots in the length of the lap.

The installation of electrical control to govern the feeding of the pickers has solved this problem to all practical purposes. In applying the electrical control to the distributing system, a switch was placed on the hopper of each picker. The switches were wired in parallel so that as long as one switch was closed cotton would continue to be delivered but would stop when all of the switches were opened. There still remained the question of what to do to the surplus. Attempts were made to allow this excess stock on the distributor to feed into the hopper of the last picker in the line but this was a definite failure as the hopper became flooded and caused the picker to choke up, with a resultant breakage of aprons and other parts.

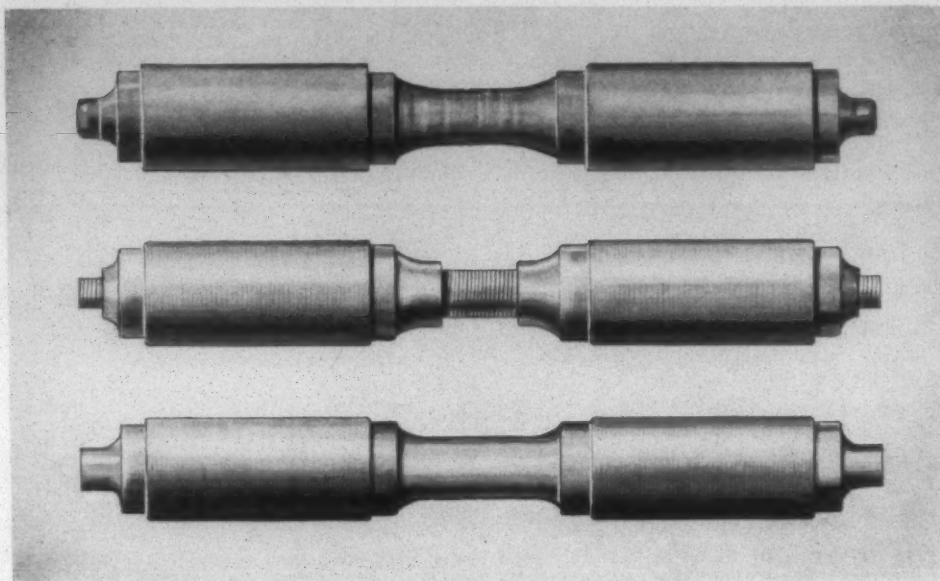
After this idea was discarded it was decided to put a large pipe at the end of the distributor. The surplus stock would ride the length of the distributor and pass through the pipe around back to the trunk line bringing the stock from the opening room. Results still were not completely adequate as it was extremely difficult to maintain a balance in the amount of air passing through the return pipe from the end of the distributor and the air coming from the conveying line from the opening room. The addition of the surplus stock of the cotton coming from the opening room tended to overload the hoppers of all of the pickers



A distributor system installed by Saco-Lowell Shops.

THE IDEAL "Flow-Steel" METHOD

Of Reconditioning Top Rolls Increases Efficiency 3 Ways



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- ... the bottom roll has been reconditioned by our own "Flow-Steel" method with oil-retaining hard steel.

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2 REDUCES SECONDS CAUSED BY OIL SPOTS

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The Ideal "Flow-Steel" method of reconditioning top rolls with an oil-retaining hard steel instead of cast iron has reduced friction to the vanishing point . . . often doubling the life of the top roll.

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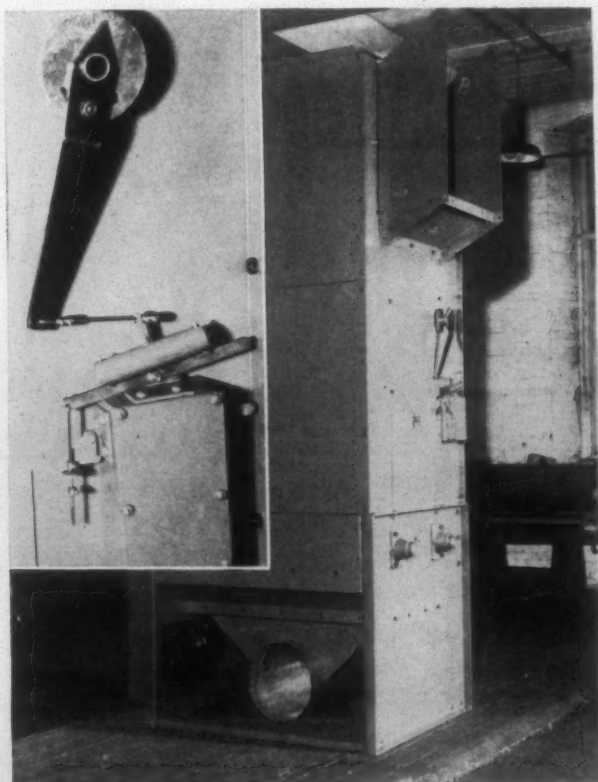
24TH YEAR OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE TO TEXTILE MILLS

and caused an excessive amount of weight variation in the laps being made at the time. Another reason for the discontinuance of this method of supply control was the fact that some of the stock would pass through the circuit two or three times before being fed to one of the pickers so that it would become rolled and matted and became difficult to pick properly.

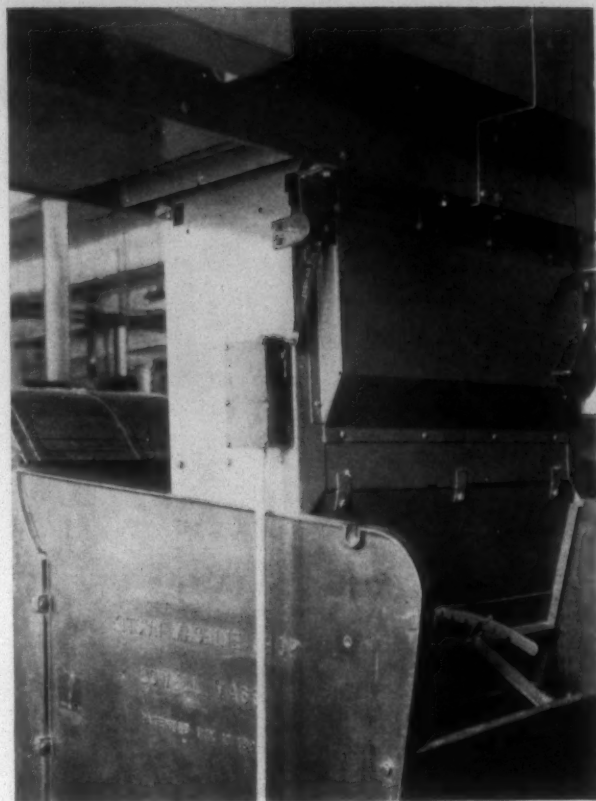
The conveyor belt was next replaced by a rake distributor, consisting of a series of rakes connected and moved by a number of chains. The stock was pushed along a trough to the pickers by the rakes and the surplus returned to circulation by being carried over the top of the distributor. The main fault of this method was the maintainance of the rakes and chains, which broke frequently and caused a high loss of production. The rakes were then placed on a conveying belt to eliminate the chains, and this proved much better. To a large extent, this is the form of the conveying belt now used in the modern rake distributor.

Still in search of a more efficient distributing system, there was designed a receiving compartment at the foot end of the distributor, in the form of a large hopper with a set of delivery rolls in the bottom. The surplus stock was dropped into the hopper and taken from it back to the main feed line where it was combined with the cotton coming from the opening room. The main drawbacks to this were the same which had arisen earlier when, in another form, the same thing had been tried with the use of a large pipe at the end of the distributor instead of a hopper; that is, the inability to control the two air currents coming from the two different points.

After this there was developed the modern distributing



Overflow reserve box; side opening is for return of surplus stock, bottom opening for delivery of stock to distributor. Inset is close-up of feed chute switch.—(Saco-Lowell photos.)



Automatic feed control with rake distributor; overhead and reserve box attached to feeders; rake lever shaft connected to mercury switch.—(Saco-Lowell photo.)

systems. Two types of distributors are in general use today and both have been proven very satisfactory. The main element upon which both hinge is, of course, the mechanism which provides for the return of surplus stock. The stock coming from the opening room is collected by a condenser and then dropped into a large hopper at the head of the distributor. This large hopper has at its bottom a pair of spiked delivery rolls which feed the stock down to another conveying line. A condenser mounted over the distributor pulls the cotton, by means of an air current, up to a point over the conveying belt and then drops it onto the belt. The conveying belt is equipped with rakes which carry the stock to the end of the distributor and then move it along the trough over the pickers. This trough has built into it openings over each picker with a chute mounted into each opening. The stock drops into each chute until it is filled and then passes along to the next chute in the line. The surplus at the end, which has heretofore been the cause of so much trouble, is then dropped into the same hopper as that which receives the stock from the opening room. As the mixing of the stock is accomplished after the stock is taken from the opening room conveying line the problem of air current balance is eliminated.

When feeders, or hoppers, are used as feeding units for the pickers the individual hoppers are not equipped with rakes and control switches, so that the ultimate in electrical feed control is not achieved. Each chute above the feeders has a rake and switch but these serve only to stop the distributor when the chute is full. They do not control the amount of stock fed to the picker.

The most highly developed distributing system substitutes a short apron in back of the breaker section of the picker. This short apron delivers the stock to the feed rolls of the

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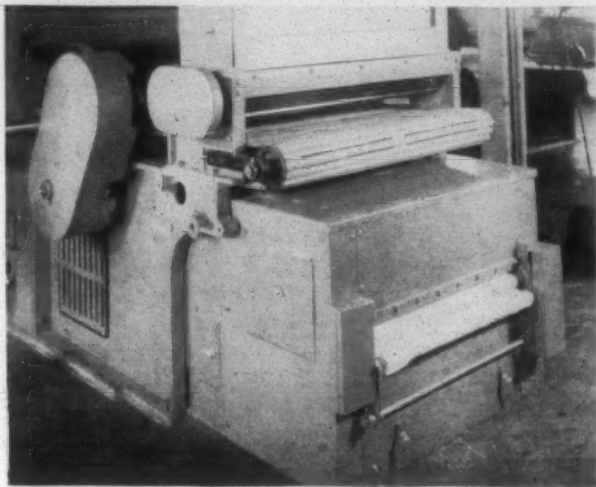
A-2

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OPENING, PICKING, CARDING & SPINNING

beater and as it does not have to hold but a small supply of stock it enables a more completely and decisive control to be achieved. The whole success of this precision control lies in the application of switches and rakes which either halt or commence the continuance of the cotton supply. The stock is coming from the opening room to a condenser, dropping into a hopper through the hopper chute to a pipeline, and from the second condenser to the distributing belt. The belt carries the stock down around under the belt to the trough over the pickers and deposits enough stock into the chute over each picker to fill it. The surplus is then brought back into the original hopper and recirculated.



Feed chute located over the short feed apron back of the picker—part of the modern distributing system.—(Saco-Lowell photo.)

The chute over each picker is large enough to contain enough stock to feed the machine during the intervals when the supply is stopped, so that the picker is never forced to operate without sufficient stock to make a lap of the correct weight. When the chute is full a contained rake is swung back and operates a mercoird switch. As each chute along the distributor is filled, the switch on each is opened until all of the chutes are full and all of the switches open. Opening of all of the switches causes the delivery rolls in the large hopper at the head of the distributor to stop. This hopper is also equipped with a rake and mercoird switch, in the same manner as the picker chutes. With the delivery rolls stopped, the hopper fills up and the movement of the rake opens the switch. This switch is connected to the opening line so that when it opens the supply from the opening line is halted. The stock in transit at the time merely falls into the upper part of the hopper where it is used to feed the pickers after the supply is again needed but before there has been sufficient time to allow for the passage of stock from the opening room.

The use of chutes, holding a supply of stock, in conjunction with the large hopper at the front of the distributor guarantees an adequate supply of cotton without the danger of overflow at any point. When these supply points are coupled with rakes and switches that extend the adjustment of supply completely through the opening line it is possible to maintain a smooth even flow of material through all of the pickers. As a picker which is kept evenly supplied with stock is much more able to produce laps with a minimum

weight variation, and as the attainment of even laps is one of the prime objectives in picking, it can be readily seen that the distributor system and the control of the picker supply is not a minor point in organizing this department of the mill. On the contrary, the difference in spinning fine even yarn depends to quite an extent upon this connecting point in the processing line.

South Suitable For Spinning Worsted Yarn

Six months of full-scale operations at its Delaine Worsted Mills yarn spinning plant in Gastonia, N. C., has convinced officials of Associated Spinners, Inc., of the desirability of yarn manufacture in the South, it was announced Oct. 5 by Ralph Tager, treasurer of the firm. An additional plot adjacent to the plant was acquired recently for contemplated future expansion, he said. "Even in this short period, our experience has impressed us with the realization that spinning worsted yarn in the South is highly advantageous," Mr. Tager pointed out. He predicted an ever-increasing influx of spinning plants to states below the Mason-Dixon line.

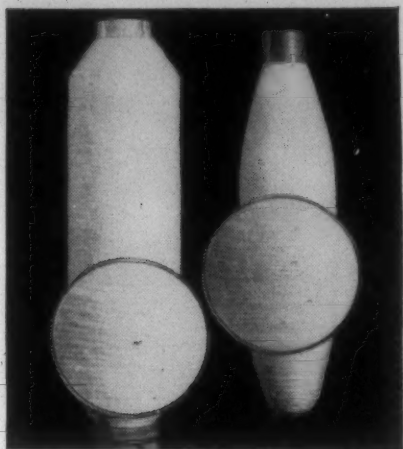
In Gastonia, capable textile workers have shown that they can quickly adapt their experience and skill to the operation of the new short-cut Delaine system worsted machinery in use at Associated's Delaine plant, Mr. Tager said. "We had planned an intensive training program for former cotton workers," Mr. Tager explained, "but with the exception of familiarization training, this was found to be unnecessary insofar as proper operation of machinery is concerned. Instead, our training has stressed waste saving, cleanliness and accident prevention."

Higher costs of transporting the wool top from Northern processing plants to Gastonia and then the finished yarn back to Northern knit goods manufacturers and weaving plants are not a serious drawback, Mr. Tager contended. These transportation costs have been more than offset by the inherent economy of the new spinning system and by the lower operating costs encountered at the plant in Gastonia. The recent equalization of freight rates also helps this situation, he said. As a result of these factors, Associated's treasurer declared, the firm has been able to maintain its prices despite increasing labor costs.

"The very real possibility of combing mills, knitters, weavers and finishers moving Southward in coming years is another factor that can be expected to further strengthen the position of the Delaine plant," he declared. Referring to another phase of Associated's operations, that of spinning nylon and synthetic yarns, it was claimed that such a plant spinning synthetic yarns in the South had an added advantage because the sources of supply for much of this raw material is becoming concentrated in this area.

Issue Supplement To Fiber Test Report

The Cotton Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently issued its first supplement to its report issued in August "Fiber and Spinning Test Results for some Pure Varieties Grown by Selected Cotton Improvement Groups, Crop of 1948." The initial report included the first cottons tested this season. The lots included in the supplement were harvested the latter part of August and in early September.



Impurities and defects in the yarn or thread inevitably follow insufficient cleaning and poor opening. These defects can be reduced to the minimum by using "1948 SACO-LOWELLized" Opening and Picking Processes.

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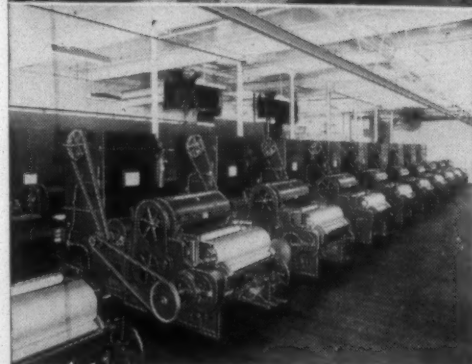
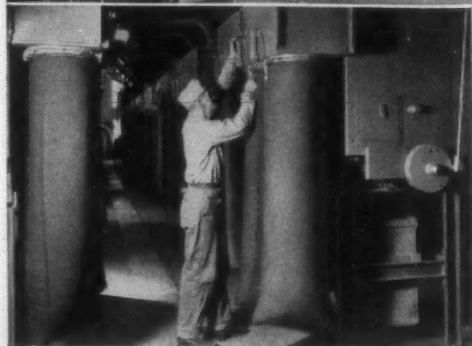
Modern opening and picking is built around six major developments pioneered by SACO-LOWELL:

- 1 Cleaning and Blending Feeders
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- 5 Automatic Air Filters for Picker Room
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All originated by SACO-LOWELL, these notable engineering achievements have saved vast sums through better cleaning, more uniform blending, reduced fibre damage, and regularity in weight and lap structure.

Removal of Impurities such as peppery leaf, dust, seed fragments, motes and neps can best be accomplished in the opening and picking room... especially in a conditioned atmosphere made possible by the use of air recirculated through our automatic filters.

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(Top) Chutes from blending room to blending feeders
(Center) An impressive line of No. 6 Air Filters
(Bottom) Pickers in a large Southern mill



SACO-LOWELL

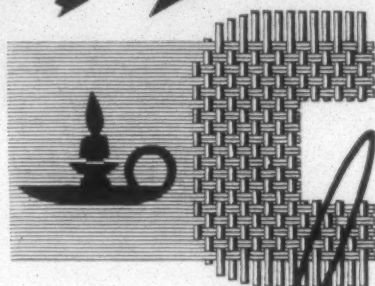
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	ON	OFF	YARDAGE RUN
Test No. 1	May 11th	June 16th	692,160
Test No. 2	May 12th	June 25th	938,400
Test No. 3	May 17th	June 25th	816,000
			2,446,520
		Average	815,520

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Warp Preparation & Weaving

Rearranging And Combining Weaves To Produce New Designs

By THOMAS NELSON, Dean Emeritus, School of Textiles
North Carolina State College, Raleigh

THERE are numerous methods of rearranging and combining weaves for new designs but only four will be given under this heading: *first*—rearranging ends and picks in satin order; *second*—rearranging ends and picks by taking one or more ends and then skipping one, two, or more ends until the pattern repeats (this can be done also with the picks); *third*—combining two weaves together, end and end, or pick and pick (also by taking one end from one weave and two ends from another weave, etc.); *fourth*—by four changes.

First method: Fig. 14 illustrates a regular $\begin{smallmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$ twill. Fig. 15 shows the ends of Fig. 14 rearranged in eight harness satin order. Fig. 16 illustrates a regular $\begin{smallmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$ harness satin order.

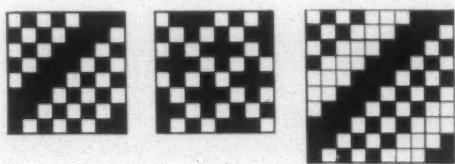


Fig. 14

Fig. 15

Fig. 16

twill. Fig. 17 shows the ends of Fig. 16 rearranged in ten harness satin order. Fig. 18 shows the picks of Fig. 16 rearranged in ten harness satin order.

Second method: Fig. 19 illustrates a regular $\begin{smallmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$ twill. Fig. 20 illustrates the new weave by taking one end and skipping three until the pattern repeats. Fig. 21 illustrates a new weave made from the same twill by taking two ends and skipping three.

Third method: Fig. 22 illustrates a regular $\begin{smallmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$ twill.

Fig. 23 illustrates a regular $\begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{smallmatrix}$ twill. Fig. 24 is a new

weave made by combining both weaves, end and end, that is, taking one end from Fig. 22 and one end from Fig. 23. Fig. 25 illustrates another new weave made from the same foundation twills, beginning with the first end of Fig. 22

and the second end of Fig. 23. Fig. 26 is the 2 and 2 basket weave. Fig. 27 is the $\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$ twill weave. Fig. 28 is the weave

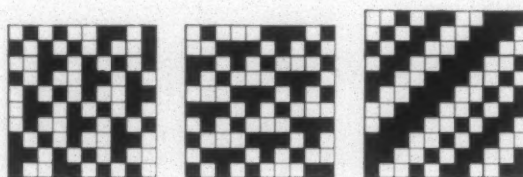


Fig. 17

Fig. 18

Fig. 19

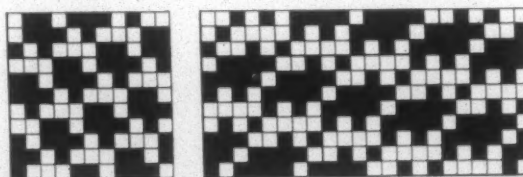


Fig. 20

Fig. 21



Fig. 22

Fig. 23

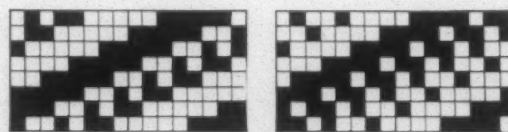


Fig. 24

Fig. 25

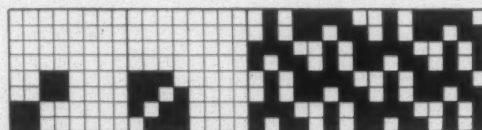


Fig. 26

Fig. 27

Fig. 28

made by combining one end from Fig. 26 and one end from Fig. 27, with two repeats in the filling.

Fourth method: This method can be used in various

ways to produce new and novel designs from small weaves such as the three and four harness twill weaves, the 2 and 2 basket and other small weaves. One method of constructing these new designs is illustrated at Fig. 29a, b, c, d, e and f.

Fig. 29a is the regular — twill weave. As this weave

repeats on four ends and four picks, 8 x 8 squares on design paper will be required. Numbers are used to indicate the relative position of the weave in each of the four changes. This will show in detail how the four steps or changes are made.

Step 1—Indicate under the 8 x 8 squares on design paper the letter *b*, Fig. 29. Then insert on the odd ends and picks the figure 1 which is the relative position of the foundation weave for the first change.

Step 2—For the second change illustrated at Fig. 29c, on 8 x 8 squares, indicate first the foundation weave with the figure 1 as in Step 1; then turn the design paper one quarter around to the left or counter clockwise and insert on the odd ends and picks the figure 2 which is the relative position of the foundation weave for this change.

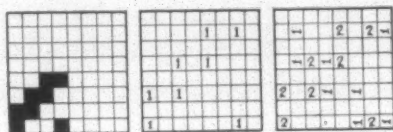


Fig. 29a

Fig. 29b

Fig. 29c



Fig. 29d

Fig. 29e

Fig. 29f

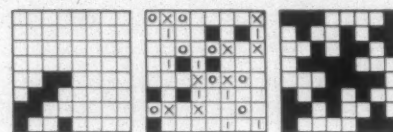


Fig. 30a

Fig. 30b

Fig. 30c

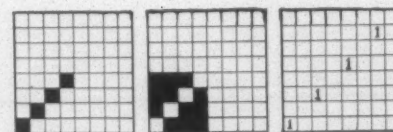


Fig. 31a

Fig. 31b

Fig. 31c

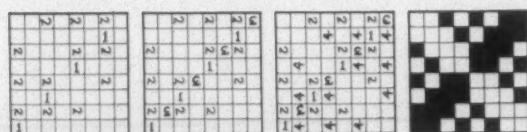


Fig. 31d

Fig. 31e

Fig. 31f

Fig. 31g

Step 3—For the third change illustrated at Fig. 29d, on 8 x 8 squares indicate first the foundation weave with the

figure 1 as in Step 1, then the figure 2 as in Step 2, then turn the design paper another quarter around to the left and insert on the odd ends and picks the figure 3 which is the relative position of the foundation weave for this change.

Step 4—For the fourth change illustrated at Fig. 29e, on 8 x 8 squares indicate first the foundation weave with the figure 1 as in Step 1; then the figure 2 as in Step 2, then the figure 3 as in Step 3; then turn the design paper one more quarter around to the left and insert on the odd ends and picks the figure 4 which is the relative position of the foundation weave for this change. Fig. 29f illustrates the completed weave with the squares all filled in. This can also be accomplished by omitting the detail changes, as illustrated next. Fig. 30a is the foundation weave, 30b the weave made with symbols, 30c the resultant weave with filled in squares and is the same weave as the two previous examples; ■ is the first change, ○ is the second change, x is the third change, | is the fourth change.

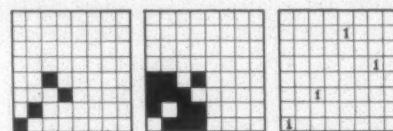


Fig. 32a

Fig. 32b

Fig. 32c

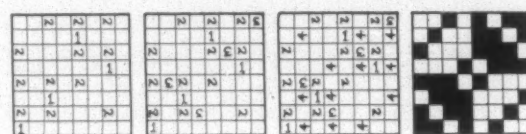


Fig. 32d

Fig. 32e

Fig. 32f

Fig. 32g

New weaves can be obtained by combining two foundation weaves together as illustrated at Fig. 31, with the changes shown at c, d, e, f and g. The first foundation weave 31a is inserted on the odd ends and picks as in 31c; the second change 31d is made by inserting first the foundation weave 31a on the odd ends and picks then turning the design paper one quarter around to the left and inserting the weave 31b, and so on until the weave or design is complete. Any change in the foundation weave will make a change in the completed weave as illustrated at Fig. 32,

the foundation weave being the — broken twill and the

— broken twill.

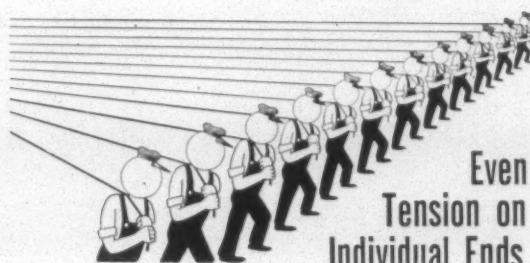
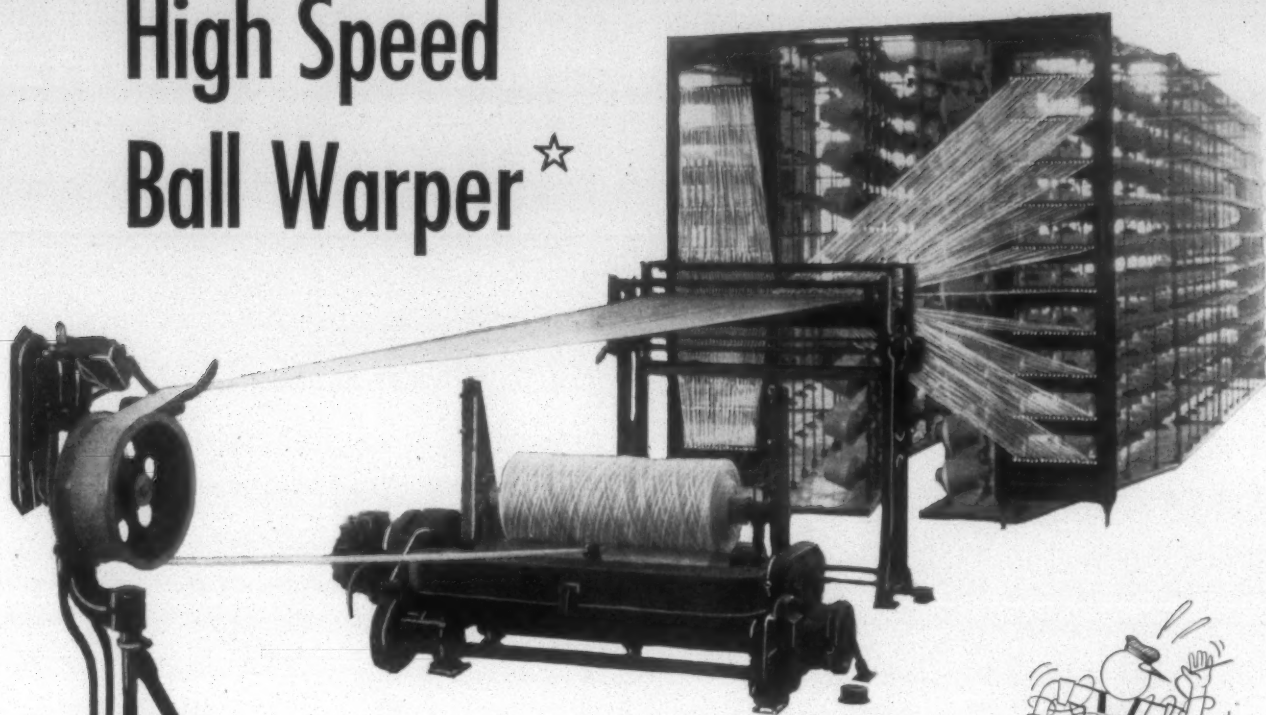
All of the preceding illustrations have been made by turning the design paper to the left but the changes can be made by turning the design paper to the right.

Woven Materials Lead In Swimwear Use

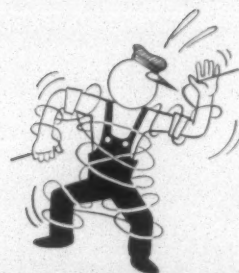
Woven materials now lead knitted fabrics for usage in production of bathing suits and trunks, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census in its "Facts for Industry" series. The drop in output of knitted bathing suits and trunks and the increase in production of swimwear made of woven fabrics is considered as one of the most significant developments that has occurred over the past two years in the swim apparel field. In 1946 swimwear of knit

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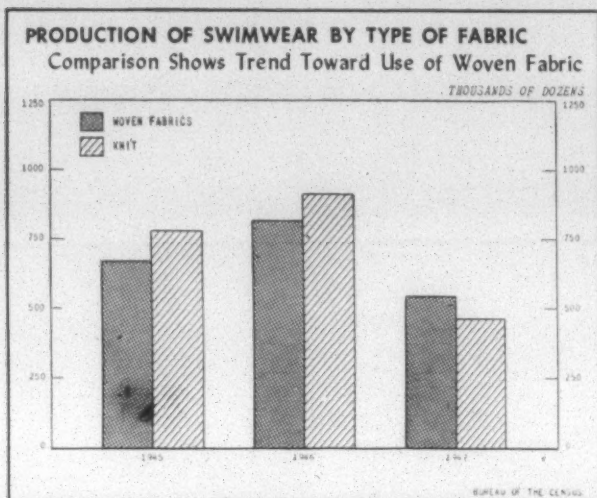
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fabrics comprised 52 per cent of production and woven materials 48 per cent. In 1947 woven materials took the lead with a 56 per cent production percentage while knitted fabrics declined to 40 per cent.



Other trends revealed in an analysis of the bureau's statistics indicate (1) that although woven elastic, stylistically, is an important factor in the swimwear field, other woven materials have a considerable lead over this fabric; (2) ladies' bathing suits are now the chief item of manufacture in the swimwear field as contrasted with the dominance two years ago of men's swim trunks; and (3) production in the swimwear field, although below wartime and post-war levels, is ahead of the industry's average annual output. Woven

elastic is not used to a larger extent, it is explained, because it is still a scarce commodity and is made available to swimwear users on an allotment basis.

British Plan Production Of New Synthetic

Plans to produce Ardil, Britain's new "peanut" cloth, at the rate of 10,000 tons yearly, were announced recently in London. This synthetic material, which is claimed to have all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of wool, has been recognized as one of the greatest textile discoveries of the century. Moth-proof and crease-proof, it is resilient, soft, and warm to the touch. It dyes like wool. It absorbs moisture like wool. Although Ardil is expected to be cheaper than wool, it will be complementary rather than competitive. For example, it can be used to greatest advantage 50-50 with the natural material, the resultant fabric being scarcely distinguishable from 100 per cent wool. It can also be mixed with cotton and rayon, changing the character of the final fabric and adding warmth and crease-resistance to the cloth. Fabrics with the handle and appearance of wool have been made from Ardil and rayon.

Ardil takes its name from the Ardeer Works in Scotland, where it was evolved by scientists of Imperial Chemical Industries. I. C. I. intends to set up a plant at Dumfries, Scotland, to make 10,000 tons of the fabric yearly. It is not likely that production at Dumfries will start before 1950, and until then only the "pilot" quantities produced at Ardeer will be available. Ardil originated before the war in a research program undertaken to find new uses for the primary products of colonial countries. The first filaments were produced in 1938, but further plans were held up by the war.

Designing Fabrics To Consumer Requirements

By W. E. MORTON

THE resources at the disposal of the fabric designer are already very large, and become yet more extensive with the introduction of every new fiber and every new finish. The uses to which textile materials are put are no less varied; and for every purpose and sub-division of purpose there is a different combination of functional requirements best calculated to yield the greatest measure of consumer satisfaction. These remarks are confined to three of the features of functional satisfaction that are of common interest—dimensional stability, wearing properties, and draping properties—and to a consideration of the ways and means by which the fabric designer can provide them.

Dimensional Stability

Nearly all textiles are used in the form of made up articles, the dimensions of which are fixed by the purpose for which they are to serve. Any change in the dimensions of the article during its life renders it less fit for its purpose. At best it may acquire an unsightly appearance; at the worst it may become completely unserviceable. Of the two ways in which dimensional instability is manifest, that which produces perhaps the most unfortunate consequences is

shrinkage. No reference is made here to that form of shrinkage that is due to felting in fabrics incorporating wool.

Particular reference is made to those fabrics which contain no wool, but nevertheless shrink the first time they are subject to washing or any wet treatment. What is the cause of the behavior and how may it be avoided? In answering these questions a review of a fundamental property of all textiles is necessary. This is visco-elasticity, or delayed elasticity. Scarcely a single operation of manufacture does not involve the application of some strain to the material. In spinning, winding and weaving tension is applied.

When a textile fiber is put in tension, the extent to which it elongates depends upon the nature of the particular fiber substance, the magnitude of the tension and the duration of the application. On removal of the stress, recovery takes place with the passage of time, fairly quickly at first, but more and more slowly as time goes on. This is called "creep recovery."

Whatever length of time is allowed for recovery under normal conditions, probably recovery is never complete. It is only necessary for the fabric to be soaked in water free from restraint for the dormant forces of recovery to spring



TOP WEAVEROOM EFFICIENCY

Calls for the Full Cooperation of These Three

When you come right down to it, C&K has a one-track mind—to make looms that make more money for mills. And C&K Looms make money when they're given the chance to do so. But that "chance" means far more than uncrating new looms and hooking them up to a power line!

It means that the first concern of mill management—in order to get top production and quality right from the start—is to do these things:

Enlist the Interest of Workers in all features and advantages of the new looms. Show them the impor-

tance of accurate setting and care in starting up. In this instruction, C&K can give valuable help.

Control the Conditions of filling yarn, warps, selvages ... and also weaveroom temperature and humidity, which should be constant 24 hours a day. Enlist the cooperation of workers in checking all these factors.

This three-way cooperation rests on the initiative of mill management. And where that initiative has been accepted, it has definitely proved to be the primary *preface to profits which are there to be gained*, in every new Crompton & Knowles Loom.



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to life and cause contraction. This is the shrinkage that the fabric experiences at its first wash.

The other aspect of dimensional change is elongation in service. In the course of continued service, the article gradually changes its shape, and acquires some degree of "permanent set." The greater the forces applied, the more prolonged their duration, and the shorter the time allowed for "creep" recovery, the greater are the changes in the dimensions in the direction in which the deforming forces are applied.

Viewing the problem of dimensional stability as a whole, it would seem that where conditions of service are critical in that respect, the fabric designer should endeavor to use a raw material, a yarn structure, a cloth structure, such that the inevitable stresses of manufacture or use will have the smallest possible immediate effects. Hence he would have in mind a fiber with a high stress strain ratio, and one comparatively unaffected by wetting, a yarn with low rather than high twist and preferably of a ply construction, and a weave that gives a minimum of crimp.

Wearing Properties

Surface abrasion brings a fabric to the end of its useful life either by rendering the fabric so thin, or shiny, or hairy that it becomes unbearably unsightly; or it produces a progressive deterioration in strength until the fabric is no longer able to withstand the stress of usage without rupture. Loss of strength due to mechanical abrasion may take place by a gradual breakdown of the powers of internal cohesion of the individual fibers, or by a corresponding gradual breakdown of the forces of structural cohesion between the fibers.

It is probable that both of these mechanisms of disruption are in operation simultaneously, but the relative importance of each will vary according to the nature of the cloth, nature of the abrading surface and other circumstances such as the moisture content of the materials.

The present knowledge of mechanical wear is extremely tenuous but one thing does seem fairly well established and that is that fibers in a wet or moist condition are much more readily damaged by abrasion than when they are dry. This is probably closely associated with the degree of swelling in water.

Loss of strength by disintegration of the yarn structure proceeds by the successive elimination of the individual fibers as effective compounds of the fabric. If when a fiber is caught by some projection on the abrading surface and pulled out of position, it cannot free itself before the limit of the extension it will break. In this connection two fiber characteristics are desirable; coarseness of fiber and strength combined with extensibility. If the fiber is not securely held in place by frictional forces the plucking action will pull its more loosely held end to the surface of the fabric when it is more vulnerable to attack by abrasion. Every time a fiber is broken, or a length of fiber is pulled to the fabric surface, the functional forces holding the rest of the fibers together are reduced and further disintegration is made easier. Long fibered material will withstand wear longer than short fibered material, and a fabric in which the fibers are firmly held, by adequate twist or close interweaving of the threads,

will be better than a loose construction of softly twisted yarns.

The weave must be taken into consideration. Where the abrasions and tensions are likely to take place in any direction, the balance of crimp between the warp and filling should be such that both sets of threads are equally prominent on the surface of the cloth and so contribute equally to the total resistance to abrasion.

When during service the forces of disruption operate only in one direction (the most common condition) the surface fibers are least vulnerable to attack by abrasion when they lie in the same direction as that in which the rubbing takes place. When they lie crosswise to the direction of rubbing they are more rapidly disintegrated. The most durable construction would be one in which the yarn most vulnerable to rubbing would account for the greater part of the weight of the fabric, would be coarser in count and would be made of a tougher raw material.

Draping Properties

A fabric is said to have good draping qualities if it conforms readily to the shape and contours of the body which it covers. The essential quality is the ease with which it bends under its own weight. There are considerable differences in resistance to bending among the different classes of fibers and there is a close association between this resistance and resistance to stretching. Fibrous materials that are the most readily stretched in tension are also most readily bent. This is a conflict between the requirements of dimensional stability and those for good draping qualities. The resistance to bending is very sensitive to thickness. For a fiber of circular cross-section it varies as the fourth power of the diameter. Hence the intrinsic stiffness of a fiber substance can be largely compensated for by the use of fine filaments.

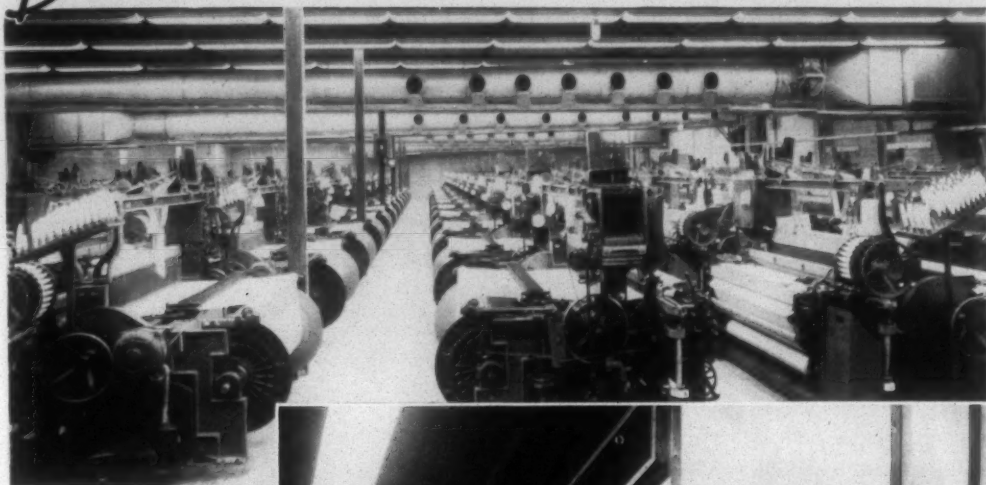
In considering yarn structure thin fibers are better for draping than thick fibers and fine yarns are superior to coarse yarns. When a body is bent, the outer curved surface is put in tension while the inner curved surface is put in compression, and it's the body's resistance to these forces that accounts for its rigidity. The thicker the yarn the stiffer it is.

A flattening of the yarn in the plane of the cloth will greatly reduce resistance to bending, and since soft twisted yarns can be flattened more readily than hard twisted yarns, provided certain other conditions are fulfilled, good draping qualities can best be secured through the use of a soft twisted yarn. "Other conditions" refers to fabric structure. The cloth should be constructed so as to allow the yarns to spread sidewise and flatten. The cramming of threads together in such a way as to prevent flattening depends not only on the cover factor, i.e., the threads per inch in relation to their thickness, but also on the weave. Thus for any given cover factor, a plain weave which provides the maximum frequency of intersections between warp and filling, imposes a greater restriction on thread flattening than any other. A plain weave therefore only gives a fabric of good draping qualities so long as the cover factor is moderate or low. Conversely, within the limits of any given weight per square yard, the draping properties can be improved by choosing a weave with fewer intersections, e.g., a malt, a twill, or a satin.

Abstracted from material which appeared originally in *The Journal of the Textile Institute*.

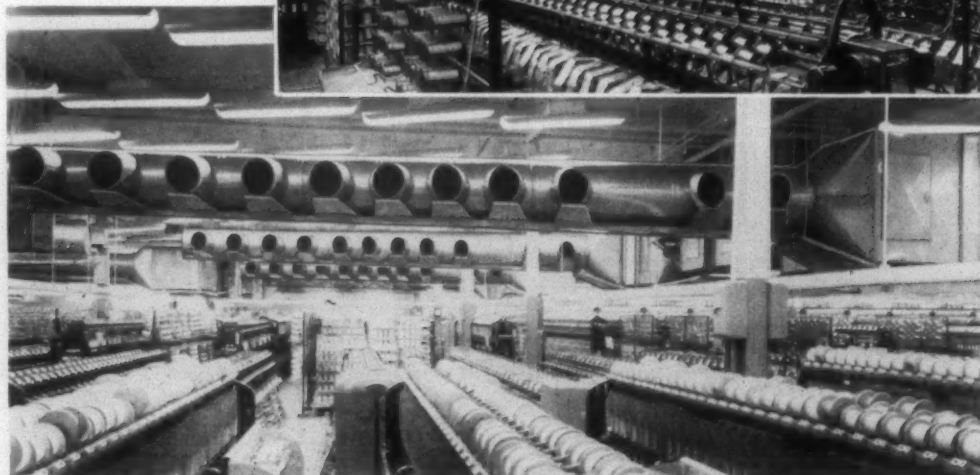
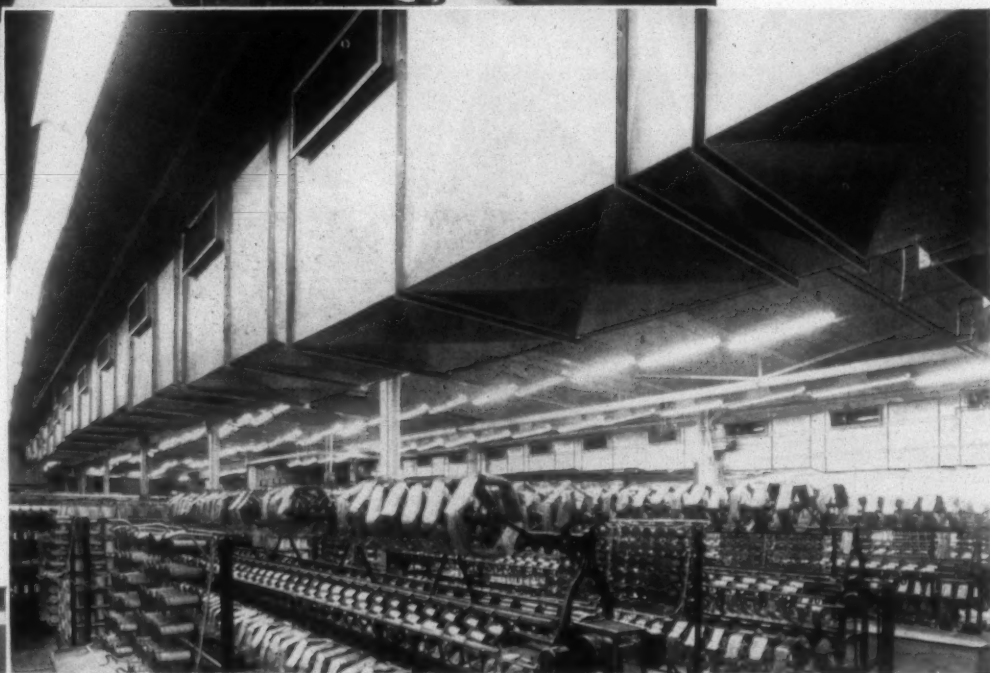
Bahnson

AIR CONDITIONING CONTRIBUTES TO SUPERIOR QUALITY OF PRODUCT



Bahnson Humiduct Air Conditioning System using stainless steel distribution ducts for controlled conditions in the rayon weaving department of Robbins Cloth Mill, Red Springs, N. C.

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Bahnson Stainless Steel Humiduct Air Conditioning System with eliminators to deliver saturated air for controlled conditions in rayon throwing department of Robbins Cloth Mill, Robbins, N. C.

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Materials Handling

Fork Trucking Palletized Bales And Bags

INSTALLATION of a carefully planned fork truck-and-pallet handling system uncovered a "vein" of extraordinary richness, reports Hanes Dye & Finishing Co. of Winston-Salem, N. C. Gone are the days of slow and costly "drudgery methods" of handling bales and bags—now displaced by modern machinery, with substantial savings to show for change. Principal items that must be handled are bales of cotton cloth and bags of talc used in the dyeing.

In the pre-fork truck era, 50-pound bags of talc were of necessity handled individually. They were unloaded manually from freight cars, placed on hand trucks, pushed to store rooms and piled by hand. When needed for processing, the bags were again handled manually—lifted and carried a bag at a time. Moving 200 bags required four man-hours. Stacking bags in storage was a tedious, back-breaking job, involving a crew to heave the bags up shoulder-high, with a man on top of the pile for higher stacking. Advantages of the new mechanized system are easy to sum up—one operator on a fork lift truck moves 200 bags in just 20 minutes. And tiering palletized unit loads two and three high is a simple, routine operation that makes far more economical use of storage space.

Like the bags of talc, bales of cloth were also handled individually—unloaded, brought by hand truck to storage, and set on end over wide areas of floor, to be removed to processing in due time. Thousands of square feet of floor space were tied up for bale storage. Today it's different. Bales are unloaded from cars and trucks onto pallets, two or three deep; hustled to storage by fork truck, and tiered six bales high. Huge areas of floor have been freed for other uses; production was stepped up by the faster flow of mate-



Handling two and three bales of cloth as a palletized unit saves much time, increases storage capacity and cuts handling cost.

rials; and big savings quickly repaid the entire cost of the machines.

Fork lift trucks used by Hanes Dye & Finishing Co. were obtained from Clark Equipment Co., Industrial Truck Division, Battle Creek, Mich.

Growing Demand For Power Trucks In Textiles

The textile industry bought nearly seven times as many storage battery-powered industrial trucks in 1947 as their average annual purchases in 1936-9, recent studies by the Electric Industrial Truck Association show. In a report just issued by the association, it is shown further that the number of users of trucks of this type in the textile industry has also risen sharply since 1944. The report indicates that there are 44 per cent more users now than four years ago.

Industry observers attribute this increased use of electric trucks to two major factors—the growing awareness among textile plant executives of the advantages of machine-size unit-load handling of materials, boxes, barrels, racks, bundles, etc.; and to the versatility of use, freedom from contamination of products and the atmosphere, safety features, and the low maintenance requirements of battery-powered trucks. Electric industrial truck sales to industry as a whole in 1947 were more than two and one-half times the 1936-9 average, the report shows. Expressed as an index, last year's sales mark was 262, compared with the "norm" of 100 for the pre-war period. The number of users of electric



Moving 200 bags of talc, weighing 50 pounds each, takes this Clipper just 20 minutes, an operation that formerly required four man-hours.

Let's Quit "Hand Handling"

LEWIS HYDRAULIC LIFT TRUCKS

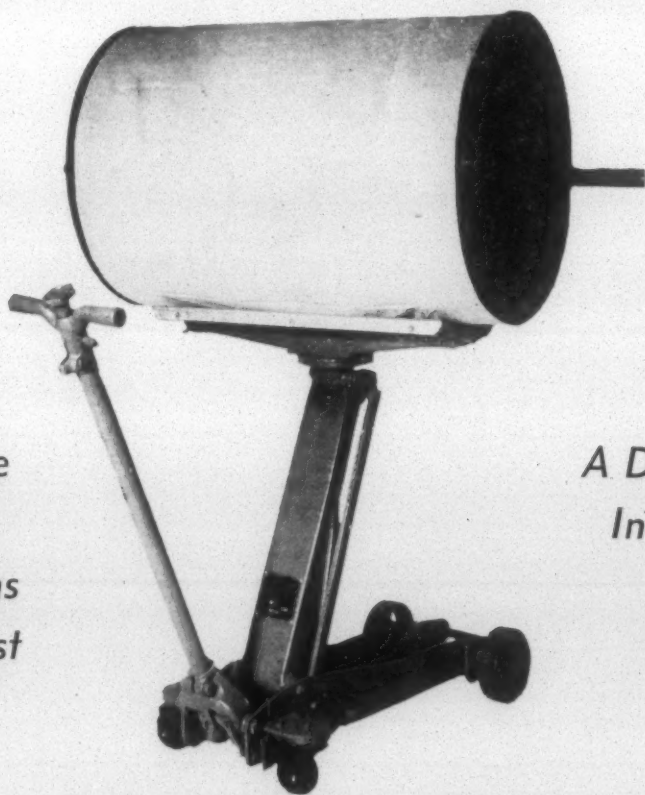
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MATERIALS HANDLING

trucks jumped 34 per cent in the four years. The association's analysis of numbers of electric trucks in use today, as compared with 1944, shows a ten per cent increase, despite the fact that many over-age units were kept in service during the war and only recently retired.

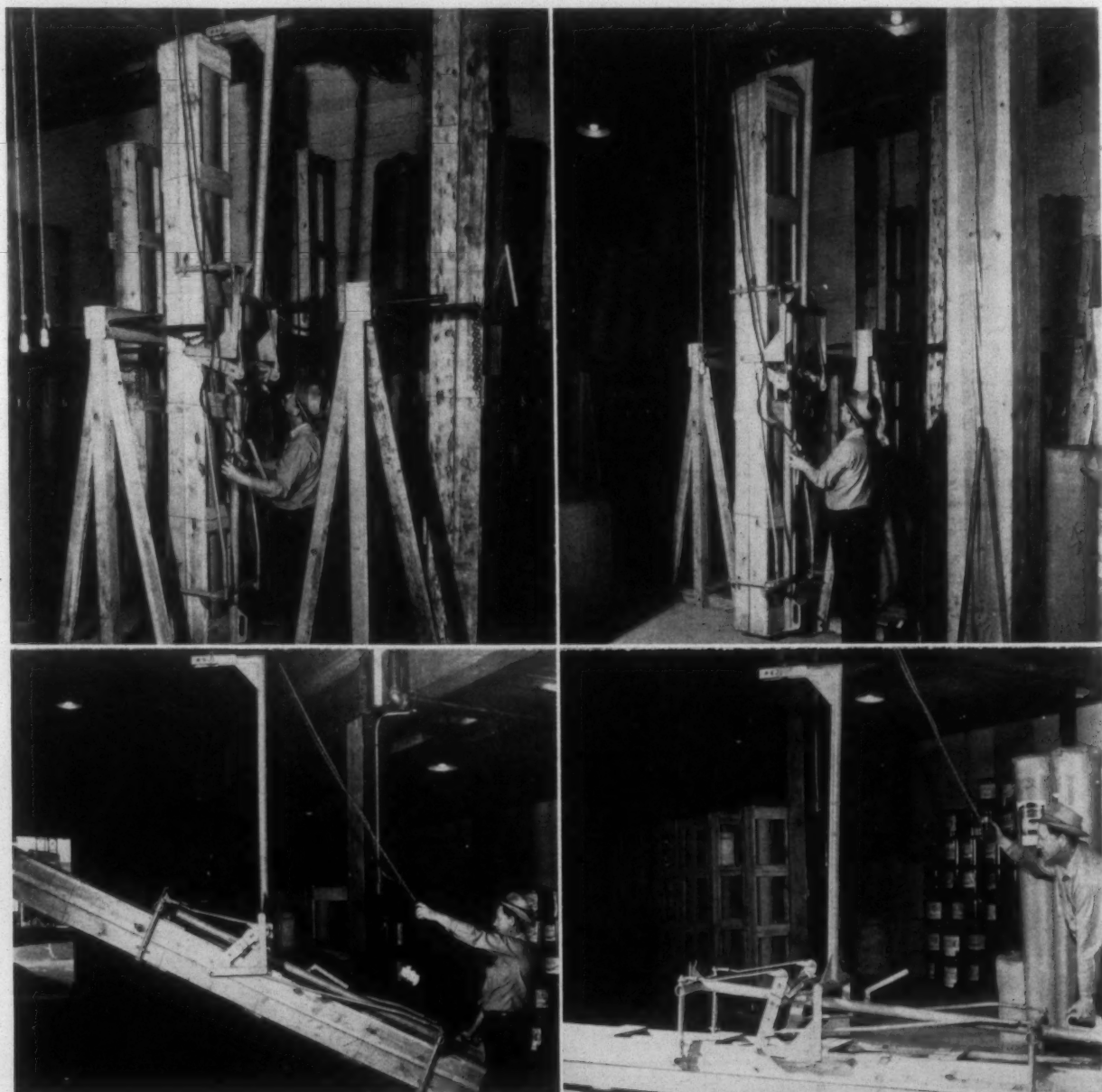
Spot-Chargers Have Many Advantages

Wasted time to and from central charging stations can be eliminated, particularly in the case of small electric trucks, by installing "spot chargers" at strategic locations throughout the plant, according to Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Philadelphia Division. Many plants have found it ad-

vantageous to charge industrial trucks in the department where they are used rather than take them to a central charging station. Daily trips to and from the central station are eliminated. Thus, time is saved and peak congestion periods at elevators, in narrow aisles, and at the central station, are avoided.

Spot charging stations can be located in out of the way corners. At the end of the day, the truck is put on charge adjacent to its field of operation. This is accomplished without taking the battery from the truck. The next morning the truck is ready for work merely by disconnecting leads from the charger. This method of charging is particularly well suited to smaller trucks. Elevators and passageways are left free for the handling of raw materials, goods in process, and finished goods.

Grab, Lift, Tilt, Push, Tip, Etc.



The Cleveland Tramrail Division of Cleveland Crane & Engineering Co., Wickliffe, Ohio, has developed a new grab which currently is being employed in several textile mills. It was originally designed to handle crates of linoleum and rugs, according to S. R. and V. G. Brookshire of the Cleveland Tramrail Carolinas Co., a division of Engineering Sales Co., Charlotte, N. C. At top left, grab is placed on crate in vertical storage; at top right, lift is made from vertical position; at lower left, turning from vertical to horizontal position; lower right, placing grab on crate in horizontal position on floor. The grab is sturdily constructed of welded steel, weighs approximately 150 pounds, can be supplied for various size crates and capacities for use with Cleveland Tramrail overhead materials handling systems.

4-Way Saving

Read how Acme Silverstitcher methods give you savings in time, material, labor, shipping costs, storage space

- 1 Save on time.** Acme Silverstitchers prepare fiberboard boxes for shipment in record time. Boxes can move on a production-line basis, built as needed.
- 2 Save on material.** Acme Silverstitch wire used with fiber boxes helps eliminate large amounts of other, more costly boxing materials.
- 3 Save on labor.** Here's an actual case! In one customer's plant, one man, using Acme methods, prepares 5 times as many boxes per hour as he was able to assemble by other methods.
- 4 Save on shipping weight.** Fiber boxes assembled with Acme Silverstitch wire, used in the bale method, reduce packaging costs by eliminating other heavier packaging materials.

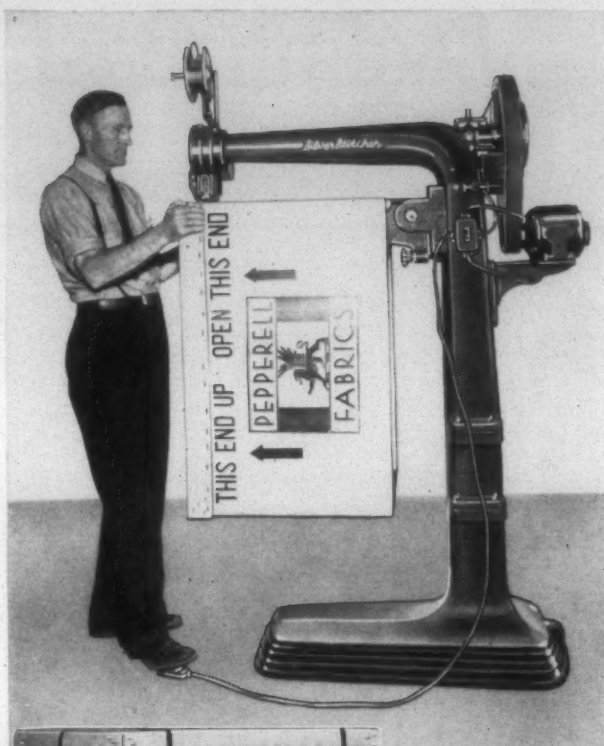
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Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

Dyeing Past And Present

By FRANCIS TRIPP, B. Sc., M. S., Ch. E., Head of Chemistry Department, New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Institute

Part Three—Diazotized and Developed Colors

THE inability of many of the substantive dyes that were first introduced to the market to withstand fastness to washing tests led to the development of the "diazotized and developed" dyestuffs which were first discovered by A. G. Green in 1888. A great many of the direct dyestuffs are capable of being diazotized and developed, forming new dyestuffs on the fiber, which are much more insoluble than the original dyestuff and are therefore much faster to washing and soap solutions.

The process requires three handlings of the material and is therefore much more expensive to dye than are some of the other classes of dyestuffs. However diazotized and developed colors are still widely used for dyeing fabrics which are to be discharged printed. The diazotized and developed colors have continually lost employment in the dyeing of solid shades since the introduction of other dyes that provide better light fastness and wash fastness at a much lower cost.

The first step in dyeings of this type is the same as the application of any direct dyestuff. The second step, that of diazotizing, whereby the original dyestuff is converted into an unstable diazo compound, is done by working the goods in a solution of sodium nitrite and either sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, the operation being done cold. The diazo compound is very unstable and, like all similar compounds, is very sensitive to heat and light.

Development should follow at once after diazotization and is done by treating the goods again in a cold bath, with one of the many developers which are used. These developers are usually either phenols, amines or some such suitable organic chemical. The materials run usually about 20 minutes in order to insure penetration and full development of the newly formed dyestuff. The developing oftentimes changes the color of the dyeing, the final color depending upon the developer employed.

The dyeing of diazotized and developed colors is carried out by the usual method followed for dyeing substantive dyes. The dyestuff is dissolved by pasting with a small amount of warm water. Hot water is next added and the dyestuff dissolved by boiling if necessary. It is oftentimes customary to strain the dye solution through a cloth or sieve when making additions to the dyebath in order to prevent any undissolved particles from being introduced. In the dyeing of cotton the material is entered at a temperature of 120 to 160° F. and the temperature slowly raised to a boil. The boiling is continued for a period of 15 to 20 minutes and the dyeing period continued until the proper shade is

obtained. Sodium chloride and sodium sulphate are added in order to exhaust the dyebath.

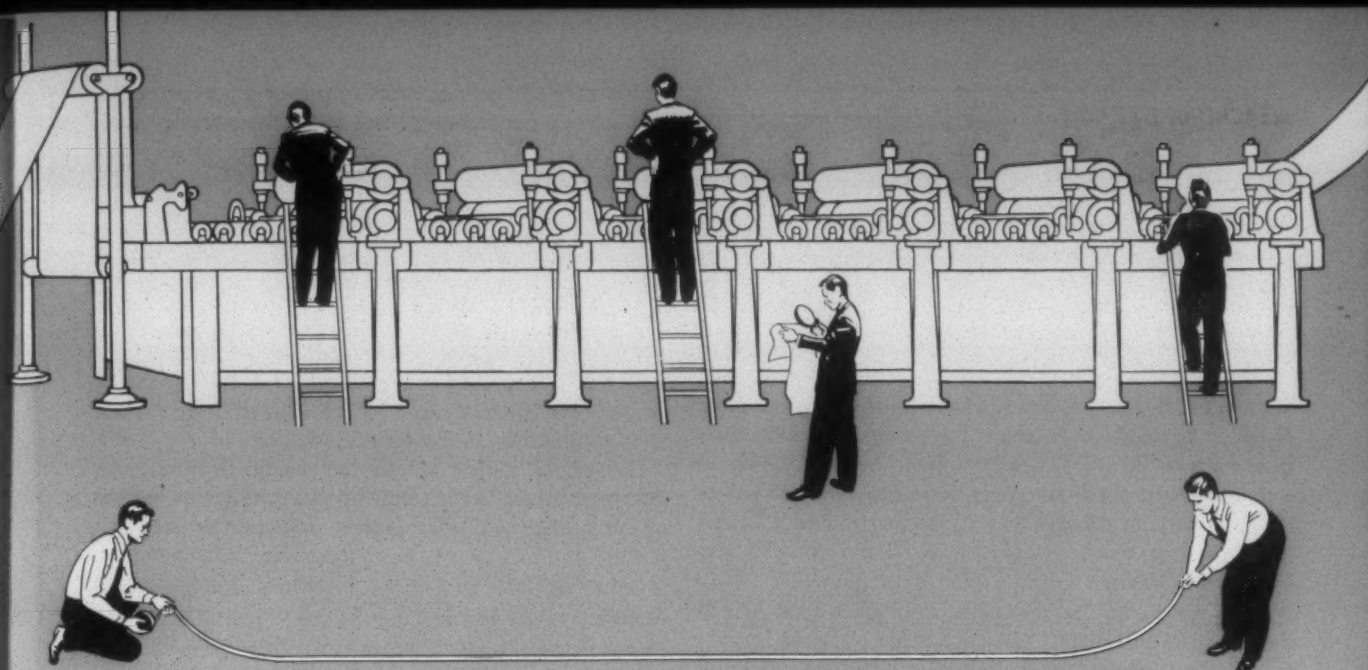
The material is thoroughly rinsed after dyeing and entered into a cold diazotizing bath. The diazotizing bath should be freshly prepared using one to three per cent sodium nitrite and three to five per cent sulphuric acid (66° Be.). Sometimes five to seven per cent hydrochloric acid (20° Be.) is used in place of the sulphuric acid. The sodium nitrite is usually dissolved in a small amount of water at a temperature of 70° F. or lower. The acid which has previously been diluted and cooled is added to the bath just previous to the introduction of the dyed material. The material is next entered and worked for a period of 20 to 30 minutes. It is necessary to protect the diazotizing bath and the material from sunlight since solar rays produce detrimental effects on the undeveloped dyestuff.

The developing bath should be prepared and ready to use immediately following the diazotization process. Oftentimes if the diazotized material is exposed to the air for any length of time before the developing, uneven and streaky dyeing will result. Therefore it is customary to thoroughly wash the material with cold water following diazotization and immediately enter it into the developing bath where it is treated cold for a period of 20 to 30 minutes.

There are many developers that are employed, some of the common ones being beta naphthol, alpha naphthol, meta phenylene diamine, meta toluenediamine, bet-hydroxynaphthoic acid, resorcline, amido-diphenylamine and phenyl-methyl pyrazolone. These developers are usually marketed under trade names such as Developer A, Developer BON, Developer Z and the dyestuff manufacturer furnishes the names of the developers to use in conjunction with the particular dyestuff selected. The developers are dissolved oftentimes with the aid of soda ash or caustic soda which is dissolved in a small amount of water and added to the dry developer producing a paste. Hot water is next added and the mass is stirred until the solution is complete. This solution is added to the developing bath making certain that the temperature is held below 80° F. After developing, the material is washed thoroughly in cold water, followed by a warm rinse and a soaping in a two to three per cent soap solution at a temperature of 140 to 160° F.

Vat Dyes

One of the earliest known vat dyes was Indigo. In ancient days this dyestuff was extracted from plants and applied to fibers by treating the dyestuff in fermentation



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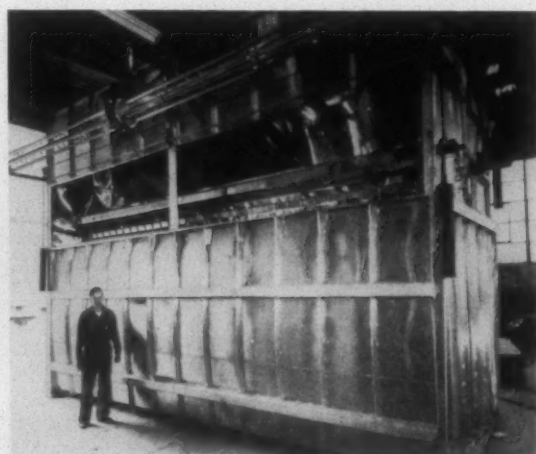
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vats where it became reduced to the soluble leuco form. The material to be dyed was immersed in the vat containing the reduced dyestuff and later oxidized by exposure to air which caused the final color to be formed.

The first synthetic vat dye, "Indigo pure B. A. S. F.," was introduced to the market in July, 1897, by the Badische Anilin & Soda-Fabrik. Since that time many derivatives of Indigo have been prepared. In 1901 Renee Bohn, while searching for vat dyes having a structure different from indigo, prepared Indanthrene by fusing 2-aminoanthraquinone with potash. These dyes were named "vat dyes" since in their application to fibers it was necessary to reduce them in the same manner that the ancient and well known natural Indigo had been reduced in the fermentation vats of ancient times.

The vat dyes are classified into three groups according to the materials from which they are made. The derivatives from Indigo are known as Indigoids. The dyes that are most fast are the Indanthrenes or the anthraquinones. Derivatives of carbazole make up the third group.

Vat dyes are insoluble and must be reduced and dissolved in an alkaline solution before they are ready for use. The commonly used chemical for reducing vat dyes is sodium hydrosulphite. The reduced dye is put into solution by using an alkali such as sodium hydroxide. The amounts of sodium hydrosulphite and sodium hydroxide necessary to bring about the proper reduction and solution of the dyestuff varies very considerably for the various vat dyestuffs. The necessary temperature employed in the reduction process is also variable. Some dyestuffs are sensitive to temperature, others are affected by too much alkali while still others react unfavorably to an excess of "hydro." Most dyestuff manufacturers furnish information concerning the proper amounts of chemicals to use with each type of vat dyestuff as well as the proper temperatures to use in order to bring about reduction without loss of color value. Dyeing temperatures and other pertinent information is also provided.



WORLD'S BIGGEST is this stainless steel dyeing machine made and shipped by Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Orange, Mass. Twenty feet long and 16 feet high with its enclosed top, its scientifically curved tub holds more than 30 tons of dye liquor, enough to float a fair-sized power cruiser and deep enough to go more than a foot over the average man's head. It will be used in the woolen dyeing industry.

Vat dyestuffs are purchased in paste form or as powders. The wetting out and dissolving of the paste brands produce very little trouble in comparison with the powders. The powders are usually pasted with water and a wetting agent then stirred free from lumps. Water is added, followed by the sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) which has been previously dissolved. The sodium hydrosulphite is then sifted into the dyebath after the solution has been raised to the proper temperature and the solution is allowed to stand for the proper interval until complete reduction has been achieved. The proper temperatures for dissolving the various vat dyestuffs may vary very considerably from the actual temperatures used in the dyeing operation.

During the dyeing process the sodium hydrosulphite is destroyed by oxidation from the dissolved air in the water of the dyebath with the resultant formation of compounds that are acidic in nature. Since these acidic compounds tend to reduce the alkalinity of the dyebath, it is often necessary to make additions of hydro and caustic soda to the dyebath during the dyeing procedure in order to maintain the proper reduction and solution of the dyestuff.

In order to bring about full development of the color, it is necessary to subject the dyed material to the action of an oxidizing agent and a soaping operation immediately following the dyeing operation. The dyed fabric is rinsed with cold water and oxidized with sodium perborate or sodium bichromate and acetic acid. Following oxidization the material is rinsed free of the oxidizing agent and given a thorough soaping. Sometimes a small amount of glucose is used in order to bring about full development of the color.

The dyeing of small yardages of piece goods with vat dyes can be readily carried out on a jig. The material is given two or three ends through a bath containing caustic soda and sodium hydrosulphite. The reduced dyestuff is then added and the goods given four or five ends through the solution. After two cold rinses the material is given an oxidizing treatment by passing it through a solution containing two to three per cent sodium perborate or an oxidizing solution containing one to three per cent sodium bichromate and two to six per cent acetic acid. It is then rinsed free of the oxidizing agent and soaped at a boil.

When the pigment pad-jig method of applying vat dyes is utilized, the cloth is run through a suspension of the unreduced dye in a padder in order to impregnate the goods with the desired quantity of the unreduced dyestuff. The cloth is then run onto rolls and transferred to a jig where it is given several ends through a solution of caustic soda and sodium hydrosulphite followed by the usual rinsing, oxidizing and soaping operations as described above.

The most widely used procedure for the application of vat dyes to cotton material has been by the continuous vat range. In this procedure the reduced color is padded onto the cloth which is then passed through booster boxes that contain caustic soda, sodium hydrosulphite, salt and a sufficient amount of dyestuff so that a so-called equilibrium is set up between the dyestuff on the material coming from the pad which tends to strip off and that quantity of dye in the booster solution that would tend to exhaust as the material passes through. During the past few years new equipment for applying vat dyes to fabrics by a continuous process has been introduced. The Williams unit makes it possible to carry out the reducing operation in a very short time in a

ANIONIC SUBSTANTIVE SOFTENER FOR CELLULOSIC FABRICS

Will not oxidize on fabric to cause discoloration or rancidity

May be exhausted onto cellulosic fabrics from a dilute solution

Finish shows high degree of resistance to laundering

Compatible with other anionic finishes and with alkaline materials

Will not discolor white goods or develop undesirable odors after ageing and pressing

Has no adverse effect on light-fastness of dyes

Soluble in warm or hot water

Warwick Technical advisors, with their wide knowledge of textile chemicals and processes, are available for consultation

small volume reducing bath at a high temperature. The pigmented material is passed through narrow spaced apertures at a high speed so that the fabric is constantly surrounded by an saturated with the reducing solution so that a rapid and complete reduction and penetration is obtained. After passing through the reducing bath, the material is led into compartments where the oxidation and soaping procedures are carried out.

The Du Pont pad-steam process is also being widely employed at the present time. In this system the vat dyes are reduced in a few seconds in an atmosphere of live steam, thus eliminating the booster boxes of the vat dyeing range. In this system the material is pigment padded and dried. It is then passed through another pad which applies sodium hydrosulphite and caustic soda to the pigment padded material. The fabric is then passed into the steam chamber where a very rapid reduction of the dyestuff takes place and the "leuco" compound penetrates thoroughly into the material. The dyed fabric then is passed into boxes containing the oxidizing solution followed by soaping and dyeing.

At the present time vat dyes are the most widely used class of colors since consumers are insistant in their demands for fast colors. The development of the Du Pont pad-steam continuous dyeing process and the Williams unit have been important factors in promoting the use of vat dyes. Many people take it for granted that materials that have been vat dyed have a definite advantage over fabrics that have been dyed with other classes of dyes. While the vat dyes as a group provide the best all around fastness, considerable variation exists within the group and oftentimes considerable thought is required in order to decide whether a certain dyestuff is suitable for use in dyeing a particular fabric. The dyestuff manufacturers provide color cards which give the fastness ratings of various vat dye-

stuffs to the action of chlorine, crocking, light, pressing, soap, perspiration, cross dyeing and other factors. It is therefore well to know to what use a particular piece of material is to be subjected before a selection of the dyestuff is made.

Although most of the vat dyes are used in the dyeing of cotton and rayons they also may be applied to wool. In the dyeing of woolen yarn the dyestuff may be reduced in the usual way with an addition of ammonium hydroxide, ammonium sulphate and glue. In the process of sodium hydroxide (hydro) is converted to sodium sulphate by the action of ammonium sulphate in the bath. The liberated ammonia tends to hold the dyestuff in solution. The glue serves as a protective colloid and prevents the wool from becoming damaged. The dyed material is then passed through an oxidizing bath as described above except that the acetic is oftentimes replaced by sulphuric acid. The material is soaped at about 120.° F. in order to bring about full development of the color. The vat dyestuffs and pastes are marketed under such trade names as Algols, Amanthrenes, Calcoloids, Calcosols, Carbanthrene, Cibanone, Indanthrene and Ponsol.

Electronic Control Of Drying Fabrics

A new British automatic textile drying machine puts back the wandering cloth to its proper course, while it runs through the drying stove. Electronic control is obtained with the aid of photo-electric cells. The machine has been invented by L. C. Nield, engineer to a firm of bleachers and finishers, and has been developed by the textile firm of Tootal Broadhurst Lee and Co. in conjunction with Ferranti, Ltd. The particular problem which the machine solves is this: After the pattern has been printed on to a roll of cloth, the fabric has to be dried.

In the conventional drying machines (tenders) the material has to be fed by hand into mechanical friction-clips, or by automatic feeder. It often happens that the cloth, while running through the machine, wanders sideways and has to be put back to its proper course either by hand or by the automatic feeder. The first alternative is slow. The conventional automatic feeder is designed with the intention of bringing back the wandering cloth automatically onto its proper course, but displacement of the machine parts that carry the fabric does not compensate exactly for displacement of the selvage, the border of the cloth so woven as to prevent ravelling. In the new electronic pin-wheel feeder pin-wheels and pin-chains are substituted for the mechanical friction-clips holding down the edges of the fabric.

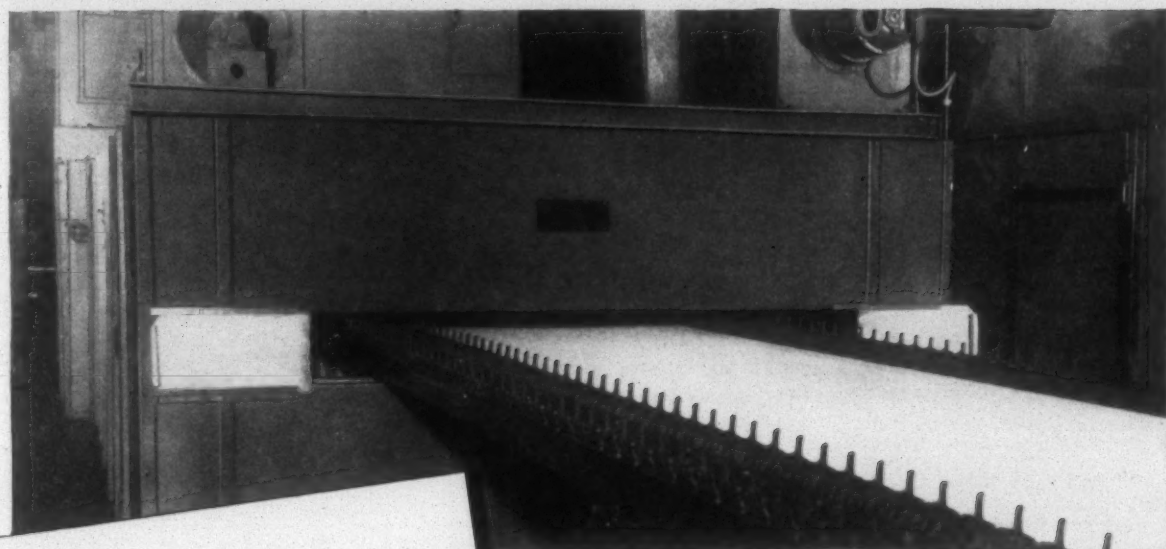
It is these pin-chains which carry the fabric through the drying stoves. The selvage of the fabric is passing beneath a photo-electric cell which is sensitive to changes in the amount of lighting falling on it, and that varies with the way in which the selvage passes beneath the electronic eye. The photo-electric cell instantly reacts to any changes and passes its reactions through an amplifier to the control motor, causing it to turn one way or the other, and as it does so, the motor turns the guiding pin-wheel which puts the wandering cloth back on to its proper course far more precisely than any conventional automatic feeder can do it. The drying fabric is thus always fed exactly in a straight line.



Experience



NEW EFFICIENCY IN TENTER DRYING

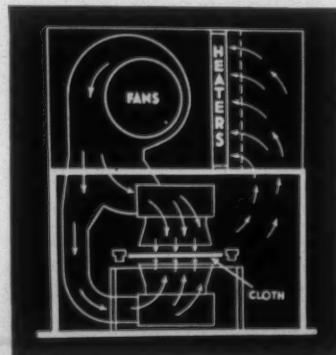


with a
PROCTOR HOUSING

On all counts the Proctor housing and super speed drying system for single run tenters is meeting the most rigid specifications for efficient operation. Take for example the air circulation. Air at high temperatures is impinged through nozzles against *both* sides of the fabric as it is carried through the drying chambers. Circulating through the goods, this penetration of uniformly heated air greatly reduces drying time and vastly increases output. The proper regulation of moisture in the air, so as to obtain this speedy drying without harsh effects on the cloth, has a most important bearing

on the quality of the finished goods, thus contributing to overall efficiency. Output, of course, varies with individual plant requirements, length of the machine, and the character and weight of goods. Temperatures, air velocity and drying speed may be altered to suit a wide variety of fabrics and finishes. Then, too, after considerable engineering work, this system represents the maximum in the efficient use of horsepower, making possible decreased drying costs. All of this adds up to new efficiency in tenter drying. Check any mill where one of these systems is in operation and you will find it has a proven performance record.

Cross section shows unique air circulation *through* the goods.



PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ • INC • 679 TABOR ROAD • PHILADELPHIA 20 • PA •

TEXTILE BULLETIN • October, 1948

Maintenance & Engineering

Transformers And Their Connections

By JAMES T. MEADOR

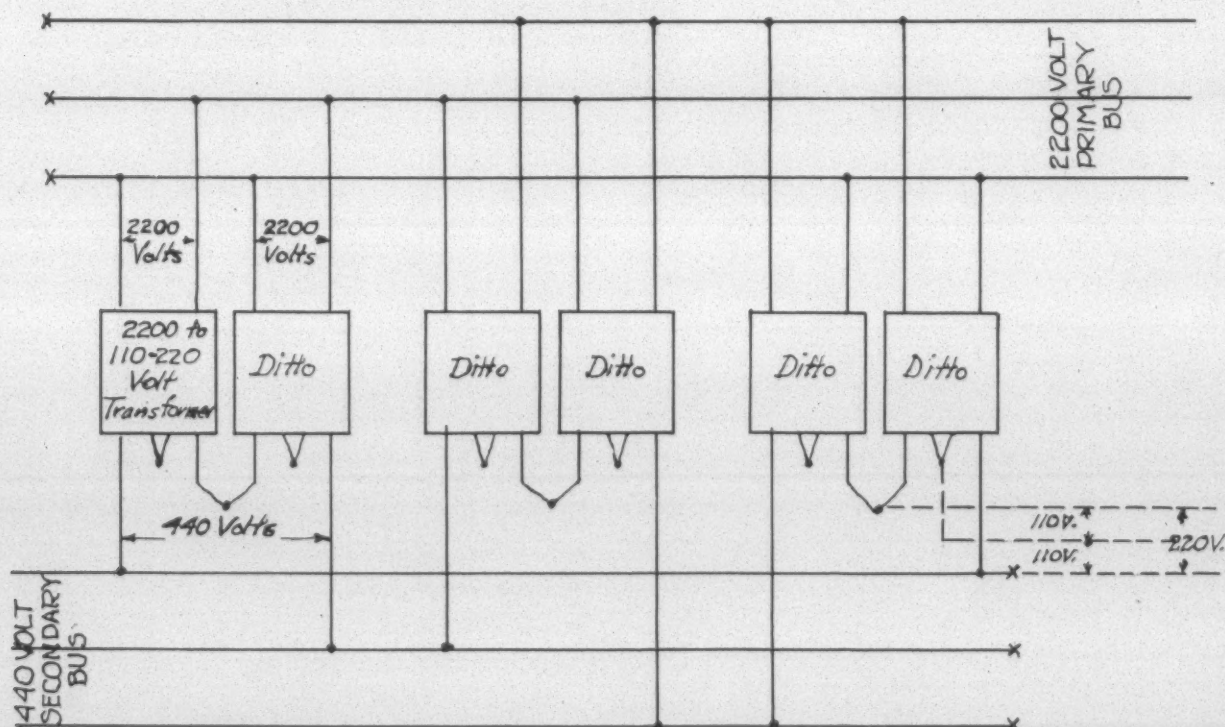
IN this issue we are barging into another matter of popular interest, and leaving the subject of "The Electrical Code and Textile Mill Wiring" for a while. This time, let's take up the discussion of transformers and their connections, which we begin with the connection diagram that was used at the plant of the Carolina Asbestos Co. at Davidson, N. C. Carolina Asbestos Vice-President T. S. Sadler was in trouble with some burned-out power transformers and needed help in a hurry. Gordon Finger of the Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C., came to the rescue with the connection arrangement shown in the sketch at the bottom of this page.

As you know, the majority of the textile plants of the country are operating on 550-volt power, which for the purpose of simplicity may just as well be called 575 volts or 600 volts, inasmuch as these are all in the 600-volt class, by general description. There are many plants operating on 440-volt power, as well as on 220-volt power, and a few on even 208-volt power. Also, there are many still on 2,200-volt power (2,300 or 2,400 volts, you might say, since it's


all the same, to practical purposes) all three-phase. In any case, regardless of the power voltage, the humidifier systems, cleaning systems, and other small power units may be operating on either 110-volt or 220-volt, three-phase power.

All of these rated power voltages are obtained from the supplying power systems by transformation, unless when the supply is 2,400-volt power and the operating voltage of the plant is the same voltage, in which case, of course, the 110-volt or 220-volt small power must be transformed anyway, regardless of the supply voltage.

Then, too, there is the matter of the village distribution system (why bring *that* up?) which is of considerable importance for your peace of mind—and *you* know what I mean! In many cases the villages are closely grouped around the mill so that the primary feeders around the village distribution system can be supplied at 550 volts in a very satisfactory manner without any voltage drop to speak of and not requiring any step-up from the mill operating voltage. On the other hand, where a village is somewhat remote and stretched out, it is imperative, in view of the present-day



This arrangement of transformers with their connections saved the day for the Carolina Asbestos Co. of Davidson, N. C., recently when its bank burned out. This concern used electric power at 440 volts, three-phase, 60 cycles, transformed from a 2,200-volt primary supply. When the failure occurred there were no transformers with 440 volt secondary available in the whole country except perhaps some very small ones; certainly there were none of the capacity required for a power bank or substation. There were, however, six identical transformers, 2,200-volt primary to 220/110-volt secondary, available for immediate use, which were set in the substation and connected with the primary leads in parallel and the secondary leads in series (doubling the voltage) which then restored the capacity of the bank at the original voltage, namely 2,200/440 volts. The dotted lines show another emergency measure that was taken in order to provide 110-220 volt power, single phase, for the tuberculosis association X-ray truck which pays periodic visits to this, as well as other, industrial plants in this area. Credit for this hook-up goes to Gordon Finger of Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.



ESSENTIAL FOR
WOOD BOBBINS—
A MUST
FOR
PAPER TUBES!

PRECISION GEAR & MACHINE COMPANY

Announces the
bobbin lifter

IT STOPPED THE SHOW AT GREENVILLE! After 18 months' experimenting, Precision introduces a perfected bobbin lifter that ends bent spindles, damaged yarn and skinned knuckles. Inexpensive and simply installed, the Precision bobbin lifter loosens bobbins at the flick of a lever. Lightens burden on the doffer—speeds up doffing. Leading mills are already praising it. Wire or phone for details of this *exclusive* Precision development.

PRECISION

GEAR & MACHINE CO., INC.

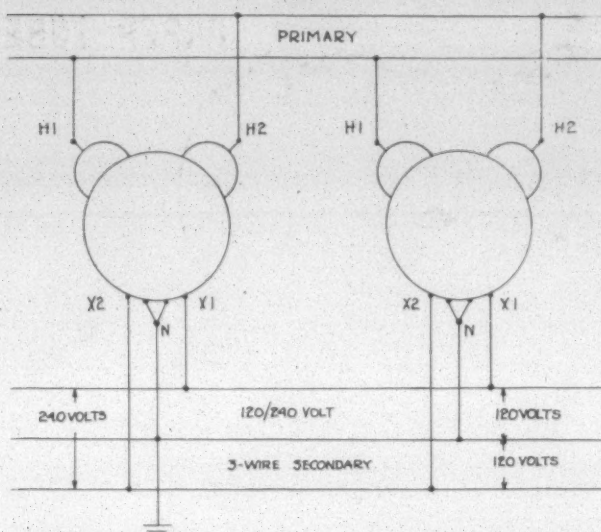
Manufacturers of Gears and Mill Drives

NORTH TRYON ST.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

TELEPHONE

tendencies of installing electric ranges and water heaters, that the distribution voltage be stepped up to 2,200 volts, which will require either a single step-up transformer of large capacity, or a bank of three smaller transformers, from



Two single-phase transformers can be used in parallel on a single-phase, three-wire system if the terminals with the same relative polarity are connected. This is not a very economical operation since the individual cost and losses of the smaller transformer are greater than one larger unit giving the same output. This is mentioned as emergency operation for small transformers. In larger transformers, however, it is much more practical to operate units in parallel as a regular practice.

the mill voltage to this 2,200-volt rating. The latter arrangement, by the way, has been proven to be the best, inasmuch as the small transformers are easier to replace since they are usually easier to obtain, as well as being physically easier and quicker to handle. Then, with the proper arrangement or location of single-phase branch feeder transformers supply-

ing 110/220-volt, three-wire current to the houses, you can let the folks add ranges and water heaters without disturbing your peace of mind.

American Yarn & Processing Co., in its several plants at Mt. Holly, N. C., and at Bob Faries' Union Mills Plant at Maiden, N. C., is putting this program through in a thorough manner by using the 550-volt power as the primary distribution voltage in the village. Illustrated is a typical arrangement in this case. Be sure to note that *lightning protection* is installed on all lines *entering and leaving the mill building*. Highland Park Mfg. Co., at Rock Hill, S. C., supplies its village distribution system with primary power at 440 volts, which is an example of another way to get at the problem, since the mill voltage is 440 volts also. One fact to clear up is the question of voltage ratios of transformers. For example, take a transformer as follows:

2,200 to 550 volts . . . voltage ratio of 4 to 1

2,300 to 575 volts . . . same ratio

2,400 to 600 volts . . . same ratio

Or, take another rating:

2,200 to 110/220 volts . . . voltage ratio of 20 to 1 and 10 to 1

2,300 to 115/230 volts . . . same ratio

2,400 to 120/240 volts . . . same ratio

And, still another rating:

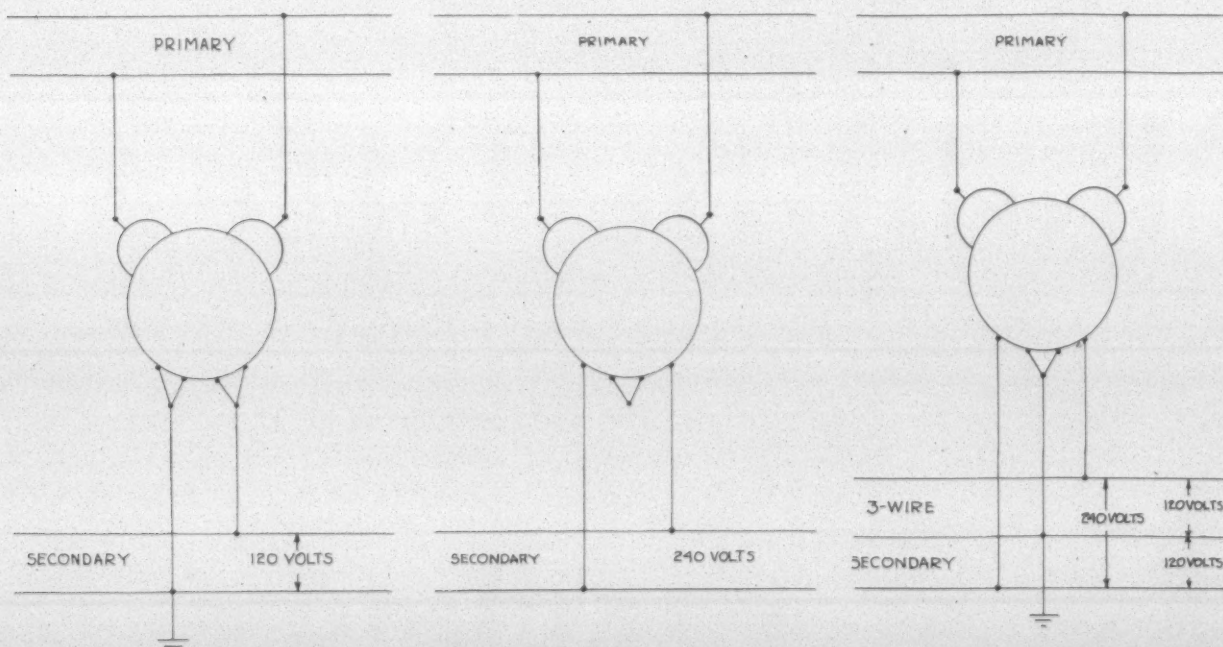
550 to 110/220 volts . . . voltage ratio of 5 to 1 and 2.5 to 1

575 to 115/230 volts . . . same ratio

600 to 120/240 volts . . . same ratio

Thus you can see that although voltage is usually spoken of rather loosely, each rating covers a liberal range and a definite ratio. The joker to watch carefully is the rating of the motor or machine which is stamped on each nameplate, and is the voltage with which that machine was designed to operate. This is important.

In any particular voltage class, the actual rated voltage of



At left, single phase for lights; transformer is placed between high-voltage line and low-voltage. The 120/240-volt low-voltage windings are connected in parallel. This type of connection would be used to supply one customer with 120 volts for lights. Center, single phase for power; this connection is similar to the one at left except that 120/240-volt low-voltage windings are hooked in series, giving 240 volts on a two-wire system. Right, single phase for both light and power; the most common connection for city distribution. The three-wire system makes it possible to serve both 120-volt and 240-volt volts simultaneously.

66
GULFGEM OIL lasts longer
—keeps spindles and bolsters clean”

says the Superintendent of this nylon throwing mill.

“Our oil change period was extended from one week with the oil formerly used to six weeks with Gulfgem!”



These nylon throwing mill spindles turn at 14,000 r.p.m. (Right) Gulfgem Oil, as recommended by the Gulf Lubrication Engineer “in the picture” helped eliminate sludge deposits, overheating and excessive spindle wear in these spinning frames.

“Gulfgem outlasts every other spindle oil we’ve tried,” says the Superintendent of this modern nylon throwing mill. “And with this quality oil we’ve eliminated excessive spindle wear, overheating, and sludge deposits.”

“Where we were forced to change other spindle oils every week, we change Gulfgem every six weeks. Even then Gulfgem shows no evidence of deterioration—the change is just a precaution, not a necessity.”

In spindle oils resistance to sludging is a major requirement—and here again Gulfgem proves its superiority. This quality spindle oil stays remarkably pure and clean—has highest resistance to oxidation and the formation of harmful deposits.

To get the benefits of this quality oil for your spindles, and for expert help on other lubrication problems in your mill, write, wire, or phone your nearest Gulf office today and ask a Gulf Lubrication Engineer to call.

Gulf Oil Corporation • Gulf Refining Company

Division Sales Offices:

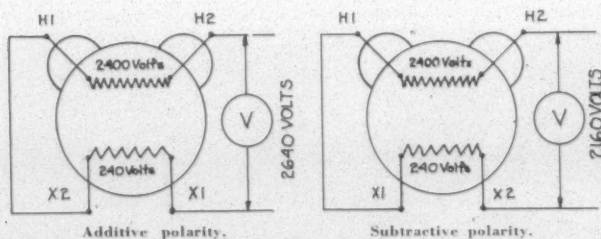
Boston • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Atlanta
New Orleans • Houston • Louisville • Toledo



a transformer has increased in years past. For example, the 2,400-volt class of transformers were formerly 2,200—110/220, then later they were rated, 2,300—115/230, and today they are rated 2,400—120/240 volts, which follows as further explanation of the discussion above, concerning voltage ratings and ratios. This gradual increase in the rated voltage of transformers also occurred in the other voltage classes. Throughout the following discussion we will speak of a particular voltage class by using the present-day rated voltage terminology.

This brings us to the matter of *transformer polarity*, as being a question of importance if you are going to use two or three transformers in a bank, or parallel, or with any other connections. Polarity of a transformer is simply an indication of direction of flow of current from a terminal at any one instant. The idea is quite similar to the polarity marking on a battery.

As you face the high voltage side of a transformer, the high voltage terminal on your right is always marked H_1 and the other high voltage terminal is marked H_2 . This is an established standard. By definition, the polarity is additive if when you connect the adjacent high voltage and low voltage terminals and thereby excite the transformer, a voltmeter between the other two adjacent terminals reads the sum of the high voltage and low voltage winding voltages. For additive polarity, the low voltage terminal on your right when facing the low voltage side should then be marked X_1 and the other low voltage terminal X_2 .



For subtractive polarity, the voltmeter will record the difference between the two winding voltages. In other words, the voltages subtract. In the case of subtractive polarity, the low voltage terminal on your left when facing the low voltage side is marked X_1 .

In making transformer connections, particularly bank connections, polarity of individual transformers must be checked. In making such connections it is necessary to remember that all H_1 terminals are of the same polarity and all X_1 terminals are of the same polarity. Thus, if you were connecting two single phase transformers in parallel, you should connect the two H_1 terminals together, then the two H_2 terminals together, the two X_1 terminals together and the two X_2 terminals together. By following this procedure, you can satisfactorily parallel transformers regardless of whether they are both of the same polarity or whether one is additive and one is subtractive polarity.

National Power Show Slated Nov. 29-Dec. 4

Components of the modern power plant featuring economy will dominate the most comprehensive display of its kind at the 18th National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering in Grand Central Palace, New York,

Nov. 29-Dec. 4. Universal demands for more and more power are matched only by the efforts of the nearly 400 exhibitors of power plant equipment to convert and apply energy at higher efficiencies. The exposition is the highly efficient clearing house through which power plant progress is advancing.

Exhibits entered in this year's exposition include equipment covering every phase of power production and application from the treatment and combustion of fuels to the ultimate applications of heat and power at the processing unit or production machine. Included are many types of auxiliary and intermediate equipment, as well as those especially designed for the servicing and maintenance of power plants. In scale, exhibits range from packaged steam generators of ten to 100 horsepower or more, such as are used in many factories, up to apparatus of the largest sizes made for super power plants, such plants being impossible to display as a whole, since they would occupy as much space as does the exposition itself.

The major categories are comprised of the following large groups of exhibits: Heat and power production, means of distribution, auxiliary units, automatic controls, transmissions, materials handling, engineering materials, special machinery and tools. All of the classifications reveal innovations and improvements introduced since the 17th National Power Show in 1946, and a considerable number will have their premier showing at the palace this year.

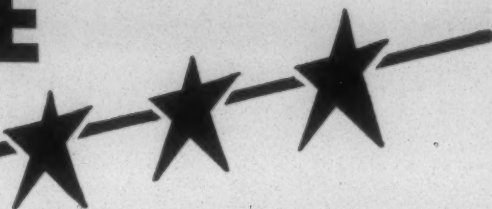
G. L. Tuve, president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, has been appointed chairman of the advisory committee for the ninth International Heating and Ventilating Exposition, which is to be held in the International Amphitheater, Chicago, Jan. 24-28. Interest in the exposition continues to increase with the closing up of the few remaining gaps in the floor plan of the huge display, and the latest information drawn from specifications filed by exhibitors indicates that practically every type of equipment employed in the varied uses of heating, ventilating and air conditioning will be represented.



"Nothing wrong with this machine a new motor won't fix."

CHARLOTTE

3-Star



"TOPS" in Leather Belting for the Textile Industry

3-Star Belting has these inherent characteristics purposely built in to meet the peculiar requirements of textile transmission.

★ Selection of leather and exclusive tanning processes give unusually high tensile strength. ★ Proper currying assures positive pulley grip. ★ Charlotte construction, famous since 1867, guarantees minimum stretch. These outstanding features are the direct result of Charlotte control over every process in the manufacture from the raw hide to the finished 3-Star Belt.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE • NORTH CAROLINA

3-Star Leather
Belting in the
Weave Room of a
Prominent Mill





North Carolina Mill has

35.4%
LESS ENDS DOWN

with **DAYCO**
ROLL COVERINGS

In a carefully conducted test in a big north central North Carolina mill, *Dayco* Roll Coverings outperformed a similar type roll covering on lapping, unclassified ends down and total ends down. In addition, *Daycos* did not eyebrow. The other roll coverings eyebrowed greatly.

There were 35.4% less ends down with *Dayco* Roll Coverings. This, despite the fact the *Dayco* test frame was located next to a window. The test was run on frames making 24/1 65% cotton and 35% acetate staple.

Dayco Roll Coverings outperform all other roll coverings in test after test because they are built with exactly the right amount of cushion and the correct coefficient of friction to assure perfect

drafting properties. Too, *Daycos* are not affected by temperature or humidity conditions. Their superior physical properties remain constant throughout their long life. In fact, the characteristics of *Dayco* Roll Covering are such that *Dayco's* surface drafting properties improve with use.

It will pay you in increased production and better quality products to standardize on *Dayco* Roll Coverings and other textile machinery products. For complete information, write *Textile Products Div., The Dayton Rubber Company, Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C.*

Write today for your free copy of *Dayco's* new *Cot Grinder* bulletin, No. A-550.



Dayton Rubber

PERSONAL NEWS

J. H. Pasley has become superintendent of the Catherine and Central plants of Avondale Mills at Sylacauga, Ala. He succeeds J. H. Canady, who is now manager and superintendent of Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

B. A. Robbins, formerly connected with Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C., is now assistant manager and superintendent of Clover (S. C.) Spinning Mills Co.

J. R. Federline, formerly with the Eagle & Phenix Division of Fairforest Co., Columbus, Ga., is now superintendent of Red Bank Mills, Inc., Lexington, S. C.

C. H. Crews is now superintendent of Saratoga Victory Mills, Albertville, Ala. Mr. Crews formerly was associated with Judson Mills at Greenville, S. C.

A. D. Tousignant of Saco, Me., is now superintendent of Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Monroe M. Martin has been promoted to plant manager of the Carter Fabrics Corp. plant at Greensboro, N. C. He succeeds J. D. Sheppard, now plant manager for Hannah Pickett Worsted Mills at Rockingham, N. C.

W. J. Hogg has been appointed superintendent of Cedartown (Ga.) Textiles, Inc. Mr. Hogg has been associated with Cedartown and Macon (Ga.) Textiles, Inc., for nearly 13 years.

Walter Danhoff, formerly with Monarch Mills at Union, S. C., is now superintendent of Lydia Cotton Mills at Clinton, S. C.

George Frick, superintendent of the East Griffin Dye Plant of Dundee Mills, Griffin, Ga., has been appointed general superintendent of dyeing and bleaching operations. He has been succeeded in his former position by George Fogle.

C. J. Hyslop, safety director at Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., has been appointed by President Truman as a member of the Committee on Engineering of the President's Conference on Industrial Safety.

G. W. Johnson, formerly vice-president, has been elected president of Plymouth Mfg. Co., McColl, S. C., succeeding the late John K. Whitaker. . . . S. P. Monroe was named assistant to Mr. Johnson and Harold J. Starke of Hesslein & Co., New York, has succeeded Mr. Johnson as vice-president at Plymouth. . . . Hugo Riedl and George W. Walker have been elected presidents of Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc., and Hesslein

& Co., respectively, taking over positions left vacant by the death of Mr. Whitaker, who headed these related companies. . . . M. D. Collins, formerly with J. P. King Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga., is now superintendent of Mill No. 6, Plymouth Mfg. Co., McColl.

Robert F. Jessen, formerly associated with Springs Cotton Mills at Chester, S. C., is now superintendent of Cornelius (N. C.) Mills, Inc.

George Humber, traffic manager of Swift Mfg. Co. at Columbus, Ga., has been elected president of the Columbus Traffic Club.

W. A. Kennedy, president of WAK Industries, Charlotte, N. C., manufacturer of counting devices, has been elected president of the newly-formed Dilworth Rotary Club in Charlotte. Mr. Kennedy has been an active member of the Charlotte Rotary Club for the past 12 years, having served on the board of directors on two occasions.

R. E. New, formerly foreman of carding and spinning at the bedspread mill of Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., has been transferred to Draper, N. C., as foreman of carding and spinning at the sheeting mill. At Draper Mr. New succeeds John T. Lathem, resigned. . . . William Joyce, formerly assistant to Mr. New at the bedspread mill, was appointed to succeed him as foreman of carding and spinning. . . . Other promotions announced were: Paul New, promoted from second to first shift as assistant foreman of carding and spinning. . . . Perry Harris, promoted from assistant foreman of carding on third shift to assistant foreman of carding and spinning on second shift. . . . Billie Trent, promoted from fixer to assistant foreman of carding on third shift.



In the above group are three recently appointed sales representatives of Tide Water Associated Oil Co. From left to right, G. B. Libby, R. C. Cook and E. O. Eagle. The other member of the foursome is K. M. Slocum, Southern district manager.

R. E. Lee-Pickens, formerly with H. & B. American Machine Co., has joined the Charlotte, N. C., sales staff of Celanese Corp. of America.



Smith Crow, left, has been elected a vice-president of Erlanger Mills, Inc., at Lexington, N. C., where he is in charge of production, property and industrial relations. He also is vice-president of the Southern Textile Association

and vice-president of Leward Cotton Mills, Inc., Worthville, N. C. . . . Another new Erlanger vice-president is E. P. Cofield of Lexington, who is co-ordinator of sales with the mill's selling agent, J. W. Valentine Co. of New York City. . . . President Julian Robertson has relinquished the post of Erlanger treasurer, and the board of directors has appointed J. C. Childers to succeed him. Mr. Childers is in charge of production scheduling and planning, industrial engineering, costs and fabric development. . . . G. S. Hartzog continues as secretary.

Earl Johnston has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Myrtle Plant of Textiles, Inc., at Gastonia, N. C. He has been connected with the mill since 1926.

Carnie L. Williams of Spartanburg, S. C., formerly with Draper Corp., has joined the sales and service division of Chemical Processing Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. . . . R. L. (Bob) Crowell, formerly with Burlington Mills Corp., is now associated with the synthetic yarn slashing and general technical service division of Chemical Processing Co.

Carleton R. Richmond of Boston, Mass., has been elected president of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., succeeding the late George H. Lanier. Mr. Richmond also will continue as treasurer of the firm. George W. Woodruff of the Coca Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga., was named to the board of directors and Joseph L. Lanier, executive vice-president and a director, a son of the late president, was named to the executive committee.

James R. Rawlings has resigned his position as cotton classer for Van A. Covington Cotton Co. to join the sales staff of Todd-Smith Banding Co., Inc., Gastonia, N. C., manufacturer of banding for textile mills.

D. R. LaFar, Jr., of Gastonia, N. C., president of the Harden Mfg. Co. chain of mills, has been elected president of the Da-



BURLINGTON MILLS SPRINGS
Myrtle Desk Western Electric
SEARS
McCLELLANS NATIONAL CARBON
VICK STERCHI
U. of N. C. INTERNATIONAL Paper
SWIFT Standard Brands
Maxwell Bros. DUKE POWER
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They Rely On Monarch Elevators

The list of Southern firms already using Monarch elevators reads like the industrial "Who's Who" of the South. Every year, more and more firms rely on Monarch for new elevator installations, for repair and modernization and for regular maintenance service.

Call on Monarch for everything pertaining to elevators.



SERVICE FACILITIES IN PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES

- Electric Freight and Passenger Elevators
- Oil Hydraulic Elevators
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- Dumbwaiters
- Parts, Repairs and Maintenance for All Makes

MONARCH ELEVATOR & MACHINE CO.

Greensboro, N.C. Department C

The Largest Firm in the Southeast Devoted
Exclusively to Elevator Manufacturing

PERSONAL NEWS

vidson (N. C.) College Alumni Association. . . . Charles W. Goker, Hartsville, S. C., industrialist who is well known in textile circles, has been named president of the University of South Carolina Alumni Association.

Thomas Soucy, Jr., New England service engineer for the Bullard Clark Co. (E. H. Jacobs Northern and Southern Divisions at Danielson, Conn., and Charlotte, N. C., respectively), is currently spending several weeks calling on Mid-Western weaving mills.

S. L. Nevins, formerly associated with Southern Acid & Sulphur Co., Inc., has joined Mathieson Chemical Corp. as general manager of the company's newly-formed ammonia department.

George J. Alles has been appointed purchasing agent for American Viscose Corp. at its principal offices in New York. Mr. Alles succeeds J. LeRoy Shade, who has been granted an extended leave of absence due to illness. . . . Dr. George W. Low, Jr., has been named manager of the Viscose Sylvania Division plant at Fredericksburg, Va., the position formerly held by Mr. Alles. Dr. Low joined Viscose in 1939 as assistant plant chemist of the rayon plant at Front Royal, Va. In 1941 he was named production manager and in 1947 became manufacturing superintendent at the Front Royal plant.

L. C. Teeters recently was appointed industrial maintenance representative for Gilman Paint and Varnish Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn. His territory will include Georgia, Alabama and eastern Tennessee.

R. M. Locke has been named technical director of the dye department of Arnold Hoffman & Co., Inc. His duties will be to

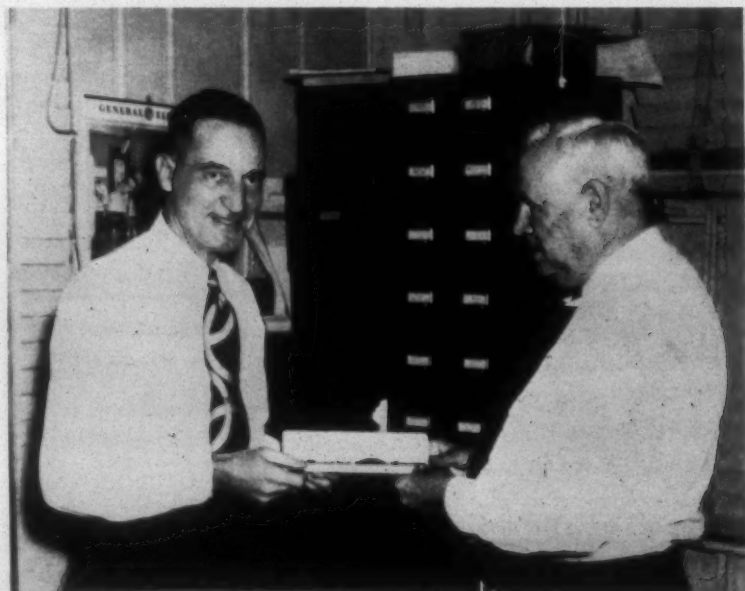
assist in the co-ordination of the firm's dye-stuff manufacturing operations with its domestic and export sales activities. He will have charge of newly enlarged technical service facilities now under development.

Dr. Donald Hare has resigned as president of Deering, Milliken Research Trust, Inc., which has laboratories in Stamford and Greenwich, Conn. He has been succeeded, temporarily, by Dr. Norman Armitage, vice-president and director of research at the trust.

S. L. Lewis, Jr., has been appointed general sales manager, and William I. Hudson, Jr., sales promotion manager for Reeves Brothers, Inc., and its affiliates. Both positions are newly created. Both men have been with the firm for a number of years. Mr. Lewis began his career in the textile industry in the early 1920s with the Springfield (Tenn.) Woolen Mills and previous to his recent appointment was general sales manager of a Reeves subsidiary, the Eagle & Phenix Division of Fairforest Co. at Columbus, Ga. Mr. Hudson began his textile career in 1924 with Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus, Ga., and until recently was the Reeves' representative covering the Southeast with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Charles D. Greene, assistant general manager of Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C., and Gerard Chapin, general superintendent of the Lyman, S. C., plant of Pacific Mills, are chairman and co-chairman, respectively, of the textile division in the annual Spartanburg Community Chest Campaign.

D. J. Erikson, who started his career with Hagan Corp. as a draftsman more than 30 years ago, has been elected president of Hagan and its subsidiary companies—Calgon, Inc., Hall Laboratories, Inc., and Buro-min Co. Mr. Erikson succeeds J. H. Hopwood, who was elected to the new position of chairman of the board of directors of the



TIMEPIECE FOR TIME—Junius M. Smith (left), business manager of *TEXTILE BULLETIN* and vice-president of Clark Publishing Co., receives a wrist watch upon completing 25 years of service with the organization from David Clark, editor of the magazine and president of the publishing firm. The office celebration took place Sept. 30.

Houghton Wool Tops

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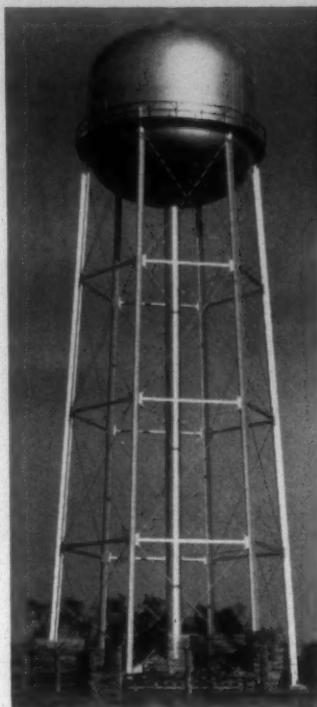
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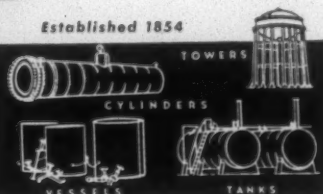
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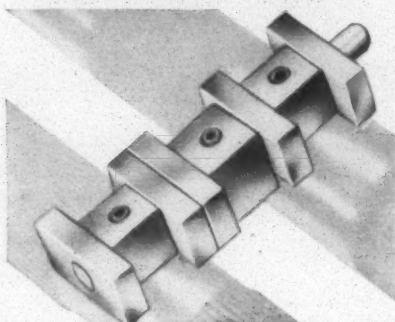
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The new cap bar is adjustable for each roll, has a positive locking device, and reduces average power consumption.

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BRISTOL — RHODE ISLAND
Sole Manufacturers of
SLIXONICE
Saddles and Cap Bar Nebs

PERSONAL NEWS

Hagan group. . . . Owen Rice, former manager of the Calgon threshold department, has been elected vice-president in charge of commercial chemical sales at Calgon, Inc., the Hagan subsidiary at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thomas O. Ott, Jr., has resigned from J. E. Serrine Co., Greenville, S. C., to join the textile engineering staff of Lockwood-Greene Engineers, Inc., at Spartanburg, S. C.

Henry J. Howlett has resigned as secretary of the American Management Association to accept the presidency of Container Laboratories, Inc., packaging and packing engineering consultants with laboratories in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and offices in Los Angeles and Milwaukee. . . . Mr. Howlett has been succeeded as A. M. A. secretary by James O. Rice, formerly assistant secretary and editor of the association's three periodicals.

George W. Ullman has been elected president of Sun Chemical Corp., New York. A. C. Horn was appointed chairman of Sun's executive committee and William Recht, vice-president, was elected a member of the board of directors. A. E. Horn, president of the A. C. Horn Co. Division of Sun Chemical, and Ernest Nathan, president of Warwick Chemical Co. Division of Sun, were elected vice-presidents of the corporation. Albin K. Schoepf retired from the firm's board and James W. Reynolds resigned.

Alan B. Sibley of Greenville, S. C., in charge of production in three Deering-Miliken plants in South Carolina; Russell Newton, general superintendent and vice-president of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.; William T. Wood, director of nylon production for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; and George V. Black of Warner & Swasey, producer of textile machinery, were pictured in the Oct. 4 issue of *Life* magazine in an article which stressed the importance of production men in various U. S. industries.

Osborne Bezanson and R. R. Cole, vice-presidents of Monsanto Chemical Co., have been elevated to the firm's executive committee. Mr. Bezanson, who was formerly general manager of the organic chemicals division, will be succeeded by W. G. Krummrich, assistant general manager of the division, who will serve as acting general manager. John Christian, manager of the company's plant at Monsanto, Tenn., will replace Mr. Cole as acting general manager of the phosphate division. . . .

Vice-President Francis J. Curtis continues as secretary of the executive committee and assumes additional responsibilities as sales coordinator. . . . Dr. Carroll A. Hochwalt, vice-president in charge of the company's general research department at Dayton, Ohio, assumes responsibility for the coordination of the company's research and development activities, and has been succeeded in his former position by Howard K. Nason, who will serve as acting director.

The name of George H. Lanier, late president of West Point Mfg. Co., will live

on in Langdale, Ala., where the Chattahoochee Valley Hospital Society recently unanimously adopted a resolution to name a new hospital under construction there the George H. Lanier Memorial Hospital.

C. C. Baldwin, Jr., formerly of Woodward Baldwin & Co., Inc., New York, has joined the National Security Resources Board as special assistant to William H. Hock, director of the textiles and fibers division.

William De Min, president of the Textile Export Association of the United States, left Sept. 22 for a survey of Far Eastern markets. He will make a special study of current conditions in the Japanese textile industry and distributive problems in the Philippines. Mr. De Min is president of the Manufacturers Textile Export Co., export subsidiary of Pepperell Mfg. Co.

Edward T. Taylor, formerly purchasing agent at North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C., has been promoted to secretary and assistant treasurer of the firm, succeeding the late E. J. Gallagher. V. L. Becks succeeds Mr. Taylor as purchasing agent and Hardy B. Lentz, Jr., was named assistant secretary.

French Campbell of Charlotte, N. C., has resigned as general manager of Bloom Mills, Inc., of Gastonia and Monroe, N. C., and Lancaster, Pa. He has not made known his plans.

H. Gordon Kenna, Jr., has resigned from Cosby & Thomas of Charlotte, N. C., dealer in weaving and knitting yarns. Mr. Kenna has not made known his future plans.

James W. Means, McKee Nunnally and Frank B. Sites have been admitted as general partners in Courts & Co., Atlanta, Ga., investment house. Mr. Means joins Courts & Co. from a vice-presidency of the Trust



AMATEUR ORDERLY—Shown at right above is Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills Co., after receiving at Atlantic City, N. J., last month a citation and honorary membership in the American Hospital Association for his assistance in founding and operating the Cabarrus County Hospital at Concord, N. C. With him is Marshall I. Pickens of Charlotte, N. C., head of the orphans and hospitals section of the Duke Endowment.

Co. of Georgia and will manage the municipal department of Courts & Co. Mr. Nunnally and Mr. Sites have been with Courts & Co. for a number of years.

Robert W. Armstrong, head of the licensing division at Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., has announced his resignation from that post effective Jan. 1. Mr. Armstrong will join the sales staff of Warner & Swasey of Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles A. Cannon of Kannapolis, N. C., head of Cannon Mills, is slated for election to the presidency of the Quartermaster Association at the coming annual meeting of the association at Camp Lee, Va.

W. M. McLaurine, formerly secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, has returned to his residence in Charlotte, N. C., following a recent operation.

R. L. Harris, president of Roxboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, is chairman of the building committee for the 60-bed Roxboro Memorial Hospital to be erected in the near future.

Donald Comer, chairman of the board of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., was cited recently in Birmingham, Ala., by the Alabama Chapter of the Society for Advancement of Management. Mr. Comer was honored for his international achievements in public and humanitarian relationships.

George Groh, previously associated with Du Pont and Colonial Mills, has joined Cannon Mills and is in charge of all development work on synthetics for the firm.

John Gregory and Louis Bain have been named general manager and industrial engineer, respectively, for the new plant of Cranston (R. I.) Print Works to be constructed at Fletcher, N. C.

Charles F. Myers, Jr., director of financial services for Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., has succeeded his father, the late Rev. Charles F. Myers, Sr., as a member of the board of trustees of the Burlington Foundation, a charitable trust established by Burlington Mills Corp. . . . Thomas C. Wagstaff of Raleigh, N. C., director of public relations for the State Highway Commission, has joined the staff of the Burlington Mills public relations department, serving as a plant newspaper editor.

OBITUARY

John M. Miller, 80, prominent banker and industrialist of Richmond, Va., and chairman of the board of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., died Oct. 9. Mr. Miller is survived by four sons and four daughters.

Charles F. Tillinghast, 77, who retired in 1941 as vice-president and managing director of Textile Finishing Machinery Co. of Providence, R. I., died Oct. 2 at his home in Providence. Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter.

Joseph P. Hoffner, 65, founder and president of Hoffner Rayon Co. in Philadelphia, Pa., died Oct. 7 at his home in Staf-

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GEORGE A. FIELD, Manager

PERSONAL NEWS

ford, Pa. Surviving are his wife, five sons and three daughters.

Max B. Kaesche, 52, field sales supervisor of Sandoz Chemical Works, died Oct. 2 at his home in New York. Mr. Kaesche had been connected with Sandoz since 1919 when Sandoz took over the dyestuff department of his father's firm, F. Bredt & Co.

Ernest E. Aspinwall, 79, who in 1900 introduced into the United States the spinning of real silk on the cotton system, died Oct. 1 at his home in Pawtucket, R. I. Mr. Aspinwall founded the Joy Chemical Co. in 1918 and served as its president until his

retirement two years ago. Surviving are his widow, a son and three daughters.

Emile H. Erhard, 64, a former vice-president and general manager of Stafford Loom Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., died Oct. 2 at his home in Pasadena, Calif. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a brother.

James A. Hayes, a pioneer in the nation's rayon industry and who retired several years ago as plant manager of American Viscose Co., Philadelphia, Pa., died Oct. 1 at his Summer home in Boothbay Harbor, Me. His wife, a son and a daughter survive.

Clay W. Roberts, 62, who operated the Roberts Braiding Co. at Columbus, Ga., until his retirement sometime ago due to ill health, died Sept. 21. He was the son of the

late John S. Roberts, who also was a manufacturer of shoe laces, tape and narrow goods. Surviving are his mother, three sisters and a brother.

C. Eugene Pettibone, 64, of Waban, Mass., vice-president and manager of the engineering department of American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., well known in the textile industry through his activities with his firm and with the National Safety Council, which he helped organize in 1912, died Oct. 10 after a long illness.

William S. Brown, 53, president of Houghton Top Co. and secretary of Houghton Wool Co., Boston, Mass., died Oct. 1. Mr. Brown was connected with the Houghton firms for 35 years. Surviving are his wife, three sons, a daughter, two brothers and a sister.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Statesville Cotton Mills, a unit of the Seminole Mills division of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., since its purchase from Burlington Mills Corp. this Summer, will produce filament rayon fabrics. Burlington sold the real estate only, and Seminole is installing its own machinery. The goods will be finished at Clearwater Finishing Co., Old Fort, N. C., another new U. M. & M. unit now completed and in operation.

CARROLLTON, GA.—Erection of a new water tank in Carrollton has made it possible for city water to be installed in all the Mandeville Mills houses, outside the city limits. Approximately 40 houses will be affected by the installation. All other company houses have water facilities. The job is expected to be completed this Fall.

EASLEY, S. C.—McKoy-Helgeson Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded a contract for construction of an opener room at the Woodside Mills plant here. J. E. Sirrine Co., Greenville, is engineer for the project.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Initial construction has begun on a 20-acre truck terminal site for Carter Fabrics Corp., four miles north of Greensboro. The J. P. Stevens unit is building the new trucking center at a cost of about \$100,000 to maintain a fleet of 21 tractor-trailer trucks to serve Stevens mills in South Boston, Va., Slater, S. C., Greensboro, Stanley and Shelby, N. C. It is expected to be completed by next Spring.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Textron Southern, Inc., has purchased a nine-acre tract here as the site for a \$250,000 warehouse and shipping center.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Bids were to be received Oct. 20 for construction of a building to house the Southern executive offices of The Kendall Co. J. N. Pease & Co., Charlotte, is the architect for the project.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—One hundred and fourteen employees of the Cascade Rayon Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. were presented service pins at a banquet Oct. 14

honoring them for their long terms of service with the plant. G. W. Byrd, plant superintendent, made the awards.

PENDLETON, S. C.—Construction of Excelsior Mill No. 4, a worsted finishing plant for Deering, Milliken & Co., began Oct. 4. The plant is being constructed on Eighteen Mile Creek, between Pendleton and Clemson. Daniel Construction Co., Greenville, S. C., has the contract and the plant is expected to be completed and ready for operation on or before Feb. 28, 1949.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—An estimated 20,000 employees of the Cannon Mills Co. chain were presented bonus checks recently and took their annual vacation as production was curtailed at the firm's plants at Kannapolis, Concord, Salisbury, Rockwell and China Grove, N. C.

RAEFORD, N. C.—White-Tex Mills, Inc., producer of carded yarns, recently suspended operations for an unannounced period of time due to conditions of the textile market.

BIDDEFORD, ME.—Shareholders of Pepperell Mfg. Co. were to meet here Oct. 22 to consider a reorganization plan by which the parent company would be merged with a wholly-owned subsidiary, a Massachusetts corporation of the same name. Company trustees have recommended the plan, it is reported. Pepperell operates plants in Biddeford, Lewiston, Me., Fall River, Mass., Lindale, Ga., and Pepperell, Ala.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The plant of Dottie Lou Mills, Inc., has been offered for sale by Statesville Associates, Inc., through Nathan M. Platt of Paterson, N. J. Bev-Wyn Products, Inc., of New York, operated the mill in the manufacture of 40s single yarn until several weeks ago.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., of New York, has entered into a contract to acquire controlling interest in Lane Cotton Mills Co. here, producer of colored yarns. Acquisition of control of the firm will mark Lowenstein's first venture

into the colored yarn field, the firm in the past having confined its activities to making cotton goods and finishing and converting cotton and rayon fabrics. There are 227,700 shares of stock of Lane outstanding, and it is understood that the purchase price is about \$14 a share.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Directors of Burlington Mills Corp. Sept. 29 declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share on the corporation's common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the common, both payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 1. This declaration brings the total common dividend which will be paid in the calendar year 1948 to \$2 per share on the common stock as compared with \$1.50 per share paid in the calendar year 1947. Also declared were the regular quarterly dividends of \$1 a share on the corporation's four per cent cumulative preferred stock; 87½ cents per share on the 3½ per cent cumulative preferred stock and 87½ cents per share on the 3½ per cent second preferred stock. These are also payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 1.

BOAZ, ALA.—Machinery of Boaz Mills, Inc., is being liquidated by the Crescent Corp. Customers are being notified that all orders on hand are being completed. The mill, which makes cotton yarns from 4s to 12s, has approximately 6,000 spindles.

SPRAY, N. C.—Fieldcrest Mills, as part of Good Neighbor Month which is being observed in the tri-cities of Leaksville, Spray and Draper, N. C., during October, has declared "open house" at all its plants and visitors are being taken on guided tours during the month.

PENROSE, N. C.—Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. of Salem, Mass., plans construction soon of a branch mill and finishing plant here to cost about \$3,000,000. An official of the firm said the new plant would be a complete integrated unit consisting of carding, spinning, weaving, finishing and a sheet and pillow case factory. There will be about

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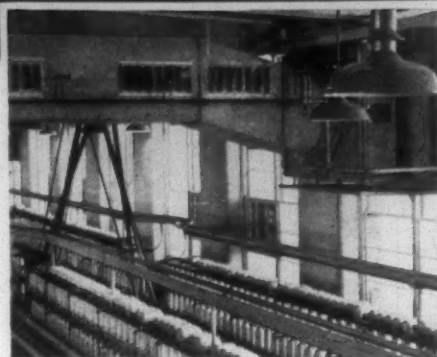
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MILL NEWS

28,000 spindles and 700 looms which the company expects to operate on a three-shift basis employing about 400 to 500 people, he said.

CHILDERSBURG, ALA. — H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., is building 60 rayon spinning machines for the new plant of Beaunit Mills, Inc., at Childersburg. Each Butterworth machine will have 128 spinning positions and will be quipped with a Butterworth patented traverse drive system. The new Beaunit plant in which the machines will be installed is scheduled to have an annual capacity of ten million pounds of viscose filament. It is expected to be in operation by Jan. 1.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Arkwright Mills has started production at its new No. 2 plant in the Camp Croft industrial area. Two hundred looms have been placed in operation and an additional 100 are to be installed soon. Full capacity is scheduled for Jan. 1.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—The Lexington Rayon Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. on Sept. 24 completed a million consecutive man-hours of operation without a lost-time accident and in recognition of this outstanding accomplishment has been awarded a safety flag and plaque by Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW HOLLAND, GA.—The New Holland plant of Pacolet Mfg. Co. has been awarded the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.'s accident prevention flag in recognition of an outstanding safety record of 3,899,474 man-hours without a lost-time accident. The record extended from March, 1947, to May, 1948.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—John J. McCloskey of Philadelphia, Pa., bought most of the surplus machinery of the Athens, Tenn., plant of American Textile Woolen Co. at an auction in Knoxville recently. The Philadelphia firm bought principally looms and pickers, it is reported.

CHESTER, S. C.—The Bahnson Co. of Winston-Salem, N. C., has been awarded the contract for installation of an air conditioning system at the Springsteen unit of Springs Cotton Mills here. Springsteen will be the first completely air conditioned unit of the Springs chain.

MACON, GA.—Callaway Mills, Inc., litigation, which involves a plan for reorganization of the firm, is scheduled to be brought to trial Nov. 1 in Bibb Superior Court. The major issue will be disposition of funds held in escrow, following sale of the cotton stock of the concern.

CLEVELAND, O.—Industrial Rayon Corp. Oct. 12 reported third quarter net income of \$3,094,220, equal to \$2.03 per share of common stock. Third quarter 1947 earnings, exclusive of income from sale of patents, amounted to \$1.75 per share. Earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1948, amounted to \$5.87 per common share; this compares with \$5.05 per share for the first nine months of 1947, exclusive of income from the sale of patents. Earnings for the

first nine months of 1948 included only a fraction of a cent per share from patent sales, as compared with \$1.89 per share from patent sales in the comparable period of 1947 when total earnings were \$6.94 per share.

CLINTON, S. C.—A water filtration plant is under construction to serve Clinton Cotton Mills and Lydia Cotton Mills here and a sewerage disposal plant recently has been completed at Lydia as part of a general improvement program costing approximately \$275,000.

ROCK HILL, S. C. — Gold-Tex Fabrics Corp. has spent about \$500,000 in improving its facilities since the corporation purchased the plant about two years ago from Cutter Mfg. Co. The modernization program has included every department in the mill with the biggest single improvement being a completely new dye house.

DALLAS, N. C.—A building and improvement program at Moroweb Cotton Mills, which started last February, has been completed at a cost in excess of \$100,000. As a result of the expansion, the capacity of the plant has been increased from 7,100 to 11,000 spindles and from 15,000 to 25,000 pounds production per week. Moroweb is a division of the Macanal Textile Corp.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—About 1,000 persons currently are employed at the Celriver Plant of Celanese Corp. of America near here in the production of Celanese filament yarns. The number of employees will be steadily increased as construction progresses and additional manufacturing equipment is put into operation. The entire plant is expected to be completed next year.

PULASKI, VA.—Jefferson Mills, Inc., nylon throwing plant, recently announced plans for an immediate expansion of its facilities at a cost of about \$500,000. The present floor space of 60,000 square feet will be increased to about 122,000 square feet with the productive space increased by 60 per cent. The boiler room also will be expanded and new offices constructed. Biberstein & Bowles of Charlotte, N. C., are architect engineers for the project. The building contract has been awarded to C. M. Guest & Sons of Greensboro, N. C., and Anderson, S. C.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net sales and earnings of United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, were the highest in the company's history, according to the company's annual report being issued to stockholders Oct. 15. Total net sales for the fiscal period under review amounted to \$256,085,413, including inter-company sales of \$44,546,960, an increase of 11 per cent over the previous record high reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947. Net sales for the latter period totaled \$230,194,945, including \$50,107,604 of inter-company sales. Consolidated net income amounted to \$22,042,248, equivalent after preferred dividend requirements, to \$5.64 per share on the 3,890,315 shares of common stock outstanding on June 30, 1948. There are presently outstanding 4,280,255 common shares as a result of a ten per cent stock dividend paid July 30, 1948. Net profit for the fiscal year

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MILL NEWS

ended June 30, 1947, amounted to \$21,132,358, or \$5.36 on each of the 3,898,125 shares of common stock outstanding on that date. Net working capital totaled \$42,015,349, an increase of \$5,548,930 for the year.

ATHENS, GA.—Athens Mfg. Co. has announced the presentation of diplomas to a large group of employees who have been graduated from a school where they were taught how to boost their incomes and the mill's capacity by simplifying their jobs. The first job following these lessons has already provided the workers with an 18 per cent pay increase with less work. The plan also cuts down on the mills' cost of operations. The "simplification of work" course will be taught to other employees by those graduating from the school directed by company engineers.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Rock Hill Printing &

Finishing Co., since the end of the war, has spent about \$2,000,000 in general plant improvements and expansions. A printing department, a new transportation building, an addition to the packing division, a new turbine room and boiler room were included in the expansion program. The land area of the plant now embraces 30 acres and the plant proper contains 900,000 square feet of floor space. Approximately 600 persons have been added to the plant's payroll in the past three years.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Stockholders of North American Rayon Corp. and American Bemberg Corp. will meet Nov. 7 to vote on creation of a new series of stock for each company in order that the shares now held by the Attorney General, when sold, will be restricted as to acquisition and ownership to American nationals only.

ELBERTON, GA.—Contract for construction of an addition to the Elberton Division

of United Rayon Mills, that will double the space of the plant, has been let to Fiske-Carter Construction Co. of Spartanburg, S. C. The new addition will be located adjacent to the old plant and both will be air conditioned. The mill produces drapery and upholstery fabrics. Robert & Co., architectural engineering firm of Atlanta, Ga., drew the plans for the addition.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Hugh Pinnix Realty Co. here is handling the sale of about 600 houses in the village of the Republic Cotton Mill, Great Falls, S. C., subsidiary of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., with priority being given employees of the mill. The realty firm announced that it recently has sold 160 houses and lots for Lily Mills Co. at Shelby, N. C.; 180 houses for the Steele Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. at Rockingham, N. C.; 50 houses for Burlington's Phenix Plant at Kings Mountain, N. C.; and 50 houses for Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills, another Burlington subsidiary.

For The Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT - SUPPLIES - LITERATURE

Handling Of Chlorine Explained In Booklet

"Mathieson Chlorine" is the title of a new booklet published by Mathieson Chemical Corp. The 36-page booklet is intended primarily to provide information on the proper handling of liquid chlorine. Subjects covered include the shipment and storage of liquid chlorine with data on chlorine cylinders, ton containers, and tank cars, methods of handling dry and moist chlorine, and safety in the use of chlorine, including first aid for chlorine exposure. The booklet also contains detailed information on the physical properties of chlorine, including tables and charts listing the vapor pressure, density, specific volume, viscosity, specific heat and surface tension of liquid chlorine at various temperatures. Copies of the booklet are available on request to the company headquarters at 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Special Textile V-Belt Announced By Goodyear

A special textile V-belt for individual motor drives on spinning frames and similar equipment is announced by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s mechanical goods division. Known as the Goodyear Textile Special, the new belt is being made in sizes to fit standard B section V-belt sheaves. Development of the special belt follows extensive testing and research at several textile mills, according to J. F. Taylor, manager of Goodyear's V-belt department.

Taylor said the belt is designed especially to withstand the severe overloads resulting from high starting torque to which frame drives are subjected. Tension members, the load-carrying components inside the belt,

are constructed to provide over 100 per cent increase in breaking strength and to "give" under shock loads, Taylor said. Tests show that life expectancy of the belt is greater than conventional V-belts, Taylor added. He attributed this to the extra thickness of the outside cover and improved belt design, assuring even distribution of the wearing surface on sheave grooves. Greatest use of the new belt is expected on equipment requiring multiple V-belt drives.

Howell Heads New Norcross Office In Charlotte, N. C.



Ralph E. Howell, left, has been appointed manager of the new Southern office of Norcross Corp., located at 123 North Poplar Street, Charlotte, N. C. The Norcross home office is in Watertown, Mass. The new sales office will handle sales and service of Norcross products in the Southern territory, particularly the firm's recording viscometer for control of warp and yarn sizing. Mr. Howell formerly was with Frank G. North, Inc., for 16 years.

Sun Chemical Corp. Building New Plant

Construction has been started on its new plant in Wood River Junction, R. I., the Sun Chemical Corp. announced recently. The new construction will house the Warwick Chemical Division of the corporation, consolidating the facilities of the plant in West Warwick, R. I., and the present plant

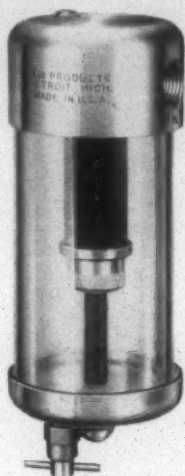
in Wood River Junction. The Warwick Chemical Division manufactures textile chemicals, including the well-known water repellents Norane and Impregneol as well as metallic stearates, organic chemicals and waxes. It is expected that the new plant facilities will be in operation in the early part of 1949.

Improved Air Line Filter Offered By M-B Products

M-B Products of Detroit, Mich., is offering to the industry its new and improved M-B automatic air line filter. This piece of equipment, the firm claims, is being used advantageously for the protection of its M-B Amoskeag pneumatic roll picker Model A-VT and similar portable air-operated equipment and, also, for the protection of the air cylinders on the blow-off of knotting devices on Barber-Colman spoolers, Abbott winders and quillers, and blow-off hose in weaving and spinning rooms.

The firm made a radical departure from general practice in case of the material used in the bowl of its filter. The bowl is made of transparent plastic and as a consequence the filtering element and foreign matter (water, oil, scale, dirt, etc.) filtered from the air are clearly visible, eliminating all guess work as to when the filtering element should be cleaned or the bowl drained. This plastic material withstands temperatures up to 150° and a burst test of 500 pounds. Dirt can be removed from edges of filtering element by removing vent plug from head and opening drain cock in bottom of the bowl, then blow out with air nozzle. The base and bowl can be removed by removing one nut, then filtering element can be taken out by removal of another nut in case it should be necessary for replacement. Gen-

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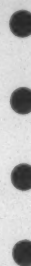
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eral sales and service office of M-B Products is at 130-134 East Larned Street, Detroit, Mich., and the export office is located at 44 Whitehall Street, New York City.

A. M. A. Offers Checklist On Productivity Publications

The American Management Association has published a checklist of 61 studies providing information on increasing productivity in factories and offices for production executives, personnel directors, and office managers. Case histories, analyses, and recommendations by nearly 200 experts on productivity are presented in the studies. The checklist, "Increasing Productivity in Factory and Office," provides a complete listing

of studies related to employee productivity as undertaken by the production, personnel, marketing, finance, insurance, office administration and packaging divisions of the national management group, supplemented by research projects and special publications sponsored by all the divisions jointly. The list is available on request to the association at 330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Hydromatic Control Valve Is Described In Bulletin

A new publication issued by Cochrane Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., describes the Hydromatic single control valve, now standard equipment on Cochrane Zeolite softeners and pressure filters. With the Cochrane Hydromatic valve, all the normal functions

of a valve nest are said to be integrated and controlled by one single valve. The power for operation of the valve members is provided by the raw water itself, which results in smooth operation, as it confines the force required for positioning, either manual or automatic, to a miniature disc-type pilot valve. This permits gradual opening and closing of valve members, eliminating hydraulic shock and disruption of the bed within the container. The valve lever is easily moved with one hand, close attention by the operator is not required and damage due to careless operation is eliminated, it is claimed. Principal features of the Cochrane Hydromatic valve are: four normal and two standby positions for flexibility; pilot actuated for smooth operation; integral rate controls for compactness; flexible bellows valve for friction-free operations; and tight seating for reliable service. Bulletin No. 4460 describes this valve and may be obtained by writing Cochrane Corp., 17th and Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia 32, Pa. In Canada, address Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., 212 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.

Duramite pH Finish Described In Folder

Duramite Chemical Co. of Winston-Salem, N. C., recently has issued a six-page folder describing its line of Duramite pH chemical resistant coatings. According to the folder, Duramite has been used and approved in many industries, including textiles. Further information concerning the product may be obtained from Duramite Chemical Co., 616 West 4½ Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Report Outlines Media For Informing Employees

In order to help executives of Metropolitan Group-insured companies find better and more effective ways of telling their employees about the company, the Policyholders Service Bureau has made a study of the various media which may be used for that

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purpose. Findings of the study have just been released in the report, "Telling Employees About Business Operations: The Company." After outlining the things employees want to know, this report studies the various media for keeping employees informed, illustrating the use of each with examples borrowed from companies having advanced employee relations programs.

Among the media studied are: the employee publication; booklets and bulletins; manuals; letters to employees; posters; interim reports; suggestion systems; contests; meetings; motion picture and slide films; plant tours; education courses; radio broadcasts; and newspaper statements.

This report is the latest in the Metropolitan's series on keeping employees informed. Others in the series include "Contents of 399 Employee Magazines" and "Telling Employees About Business Operations: Profits," both of which were released earlier in the year. Executives who would like to see this report may obtain a copy by writing to the bureau on their business letterhead. Address Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Courts & Co. Branch In Larger Quarters

Courts & Co., Atlanta, Ga., announces removal of its New York office to 52 Broadway where larger space enables them to expand present clearing operations and render more comprehensive facilities to their Eastern connections. This move will also augment brokerage and investment services available through their 19 offices located in the South. Operations of the New York office will be under the direction of Paul D. deGive, Reginald L. Auchincloss and David S. Paterson, all of whom have been with Courts & Co. for some time past.

Starting Switches For Fractional H. P. Motors

A new line of manual starting switches for use with fractional-horsepower motors has been announced by General Electric's control division. The new switches are furnished in five different types: with general-purpose enclosure; without enclosure; a combination unit and selector switch; with cast iron enclosure for wet locations, and a similar type for dusty or hazardous locations. The switches are desirable for use with fractional-horsepower motors driving blowers, pumps, ventilating systems, small machine tools, and a wide variety of similar applications. An important feature of all five types is a molded base of moisture-resisting material which mounts and encloses the mechanism and contacts. This particular construction serves not only to protect the operating parts from dust and physical contact, but to direct the heat concentration to the sturdy bimetallic tripping device, thus assuring that the action of the overload is quick and positive. Another feature is the action of the switch handle, which moves to the off position on overload, thus giving positive indication that the power is shut off. The wheel-type movable contact cleans as it rolls against the stationary contacts, and, in addition, recedes into a recess in the

base, thus effectively snuffing the arc. All parts of these switches are rust-resisting, readily accessible wiring terminals on the tops of the units facilitate easy wiring, and the screws for fastening the molded back cover are attached to the cover to prevent their being lost, the firm claims.

Diamond Alkali Co. Creates Technical Service Division

Broadening the scope of its customer service activities through a program dedicated to the increasingly efficient utilization of alkalies and related specialized chemicals by leading U. S. industries, Diamond Alkali Co., Cleveland, O., Oct. 14 announced the creation of a new technical service division

headed by Walter C. Bates, manager, and Dr. George F. Rugar, assistant manager. The new organization is designed to cover what the company describes as "all phases of service work connected with the sale and use of Diamond-made alkalies, co-products, and derivative specialty chemicals."

In making this announcement, C. C. Brumbaugh, general manager of Diamond's research and development department, said that while the newly-formed division has been set up as an integral part of the research-development organization located at the company's Painesville plant, it will function as a separate unit manned by a staff of 21 technical people recruited from the company's pure calcium products division technical staff, the research product devel-

This comprehensive CATALOG belongs in your reference file!

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Here in a handy, 14-page, letter-size booklet are the quick facts and figures on steel strapping. Tables of tempers and finishes, of pounds per thousand feet, of feet per pound, of strength of strapping and seals, number of seals per 100 lbs. and weight per 1000 seals. Large, clear photographs and drawings with dimensions. Short, factual descriptions of various types, sizes and finishes of strapping, seals, tools and accessories... and related products such as corrugated fasteners and box fasteners.

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opment group, and technically trained personnel previously associated with the sales department in Cleveland.

"The title of this new group—technical service division—signifies the principal purpose for which the division has been expressly established and organized," Brumbaugh said. Improvement of present products and development of new chemicals as they may affect either Diamond customers or the company's sales and operating departments, logically fall within the range of work now being undertaken by the new department, he further explained. These

two main functional classifications include such allied responsibilities as quality control changes, modification of materials, exploration and development of additional uses for existing products, discovery of applications for new products, market analysis and sales promotion of chemicals in pilot-scale or initial production stages, and preparation of technical literature on new or improved products.

Management Techniques Outlined In New Book

Managerial Control of Business is the title of a book just off the press written by the staff of the Trundle Engineering Co.,

which has its main offices in Cleveland, Ohio, and published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. The book is a survey of management techniques and is the result of 28 years of management engineering experience. "As the various members of our staff wrote their respective contributions to this book," says George T. Trundle, president of the company, "they weren't thinking about style. They were trying to do a straightforward reporting job, based upon many years of practical experience in the field in which they had been engaged. So the book simply presents in one package what we in our organization have learned over the years."

Explain Operation Of Sodium Zeolite Softener

Operation of the Allis-Chalmers sodium zeolite water softener is explained in a new bulletin released by the company. Described are construction features of the softener and salt tanks, control valves, meters, backwash and rinse controls, and piping and accessories. Portrayed in the bulletin is a diagrammatic arrangement of a dual sodium zeolite softening system. Listed are equations indicating the reactions which occur when normal raw water salts pass through a completely regenerated sodium zeolite softener as well as sodium zeolite regeneration reaction equations.

According to the bulletin, one of the most effective methods of removing hardness from water is by means of a sodium zeolite softener. Copies of the bulletin 28B7107, are available upon request from Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., South 70th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. M. A. Pamphlets Outline Problems Under Labor Act

Management and labor problems and experience under the Taft-Hartley Law and new patterns of employee relations in the United States and abroad are presented in three pamphlets published by the American Management Association. The publications present viewpoints of federal officials, labor officials and company management. Among the authors are Paul M. Herzog, chairman, National Labor Relations Board; John L. McCaffrey, president, International Harvester Co.; John S. Bugas, Ford Motor Co.'s industrial relations vice-president; Hines H.



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Baker, executive vice-president, Humble Oil and Refining Co.; Lee Pressman, former general counsel, C. I. O.; and Harvey W. Brown, international president, International Association of Machinists.

"Industrial Relations Under the Taft-Hartley Law" (Personnel Series No. 12, \$1.25) includes discussions of management policy under the new labor relations act, an account of how labor and management are meeting the new legislation, the place of the new law in the perspective of labor relations, the new responsibilities of the N. L. R. B. "Problems and Experience Under the Labor-Management Relations Act" (Personnel Series No. 115, \$.75) includes an outline of the problems of administration, management with the law, and the job of the new Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. "New Patterns of Employee Relations" (Personnel Series No. 117, \$1) deals with top management planning for employee relations, the significance of world labor trends to American industrial relations, and features a summary of what labor expects of management.

Brooks Develops Jet Control To Stop Smoke

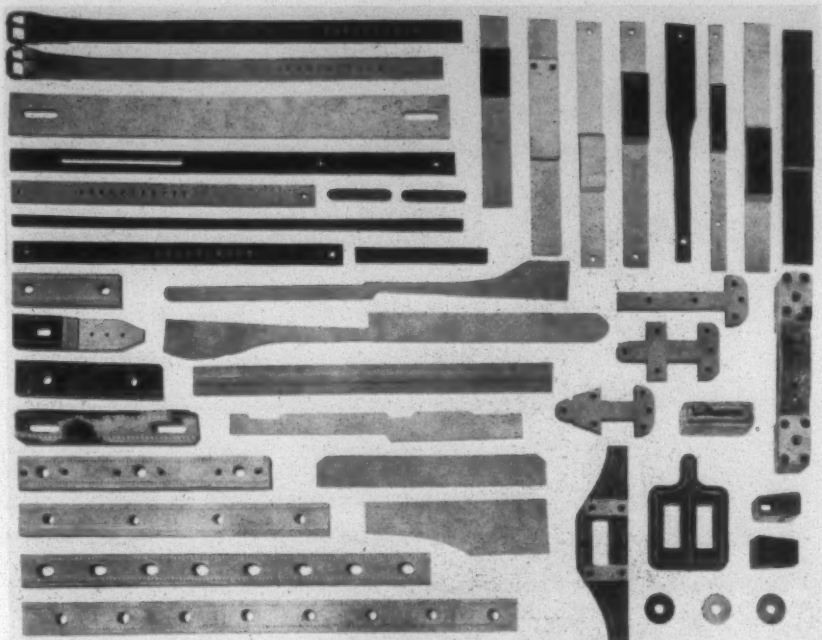
Electric eye smoke indicators have now been adapted to control over-fire air to prevent smoke in coal burning furnaces. This equipment is described in Bulletin No. 20-A recently issued by Brooke Engineering Co., Inc., 4517 Wayne Avenue, Philadelphia 44, Pa. A light beam projected across a boiler or furnace flue shines on a photo-tube which measures smoke density. When this density increases beyond a predetermined amount, a red warning light flashes and a timer relay circuit is closed, it is stated. This starts the over-fire jets which remain on for the period of time for which the time relay circuit is set. Upon completion of the time cycle, the jets are turned off. If smoke returns the entire cycle is repeated, it is claimed. Manual push button operation of jets is also provided.



The Brooke automatic over-fire air jet control is said to be of extremely rugged construction suitable for the most severe boiler room operation. Outstanding advantages claimed for the system are: light source and eye box all aluminum construction completely dust-tight; sealed lens and

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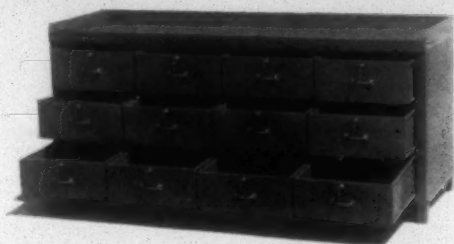
New Chemical Featured At Chicago Exposition

Glyoxal, a new chemical for industry, was featured in one of the panel displays in the

Trail Blazers Exhibit of the National Chemical Exposition which opened in the Chicago Coliseum Oct. 12. Glyoxal promises to revolutionize several important industries, replacing their time-honored ways with new process, giving benefits of better products and lower costs. Already the shrinkproofing of spun rayon fabrics with Glyoxal has opened up a wider market for the rayon industry; for new dresses, shirts, underwear and other rayon goods can be washed in the usual way at home without fear of shrinkage or stretching. Samples from these new

processes for manufacturers were featured in the Trail Blazers display, along with several other important uses for this new chemical. Outstanding among the commercial developments resulting from the availability of Glyoxal has been a process for shrinkproofing spun rayon fabrics of the regenerated cellulose type. Rayon fabrics treated in this manner undergo a maximum shrinkage loss of two per cent in 40 launderings. The process is revolutionary in rayon shrinkproofing methods since no resins are added to the material and an actual reaction of Glyoxal with the fibers of the cloth takes place. Characteristic of this treatment is a cloth of improved "feel" and "hand," excellent dimensional stability, and low chlorine retention.

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Arnold, Hoffman Brochure Shows Firm's Activities

Activities of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., manufacturer of chemicals for the textile industry, are outlined in an attractively illustrated brochure recently distributed by the firm. Pictures are the concern's plants at Dighton, Mass., Charlotte, N. C., and Cincinnati, Ohio; and branch offices at Boston, Charlotte, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York.

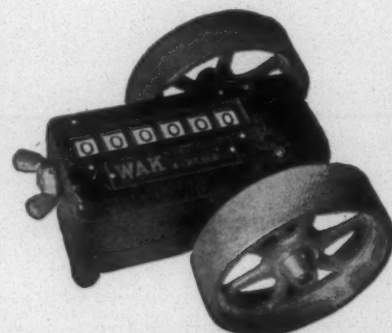
Process Locks Mildew Preventative In Fabric

A process which will lock an effective mildew preventing chemical into fabrics was announced Sept. 30 by Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. The new process, a modification of an old method for fireproofing textiles, can be applied as a mill finishing operation. It was developed in cooperation with Morgan Linen Service Co., St. Louis.

Basis of the treatment is a concentrated solution of sodium pentachlorophenate, a water soluble fungicide sold under the trade name Santobrite. The treating bath is prepared by adding eight ounces of an approximately 30 per cent solution of the chemical to about 40 gallons of water. Fabrics to be treated are rinsed in this solution for five



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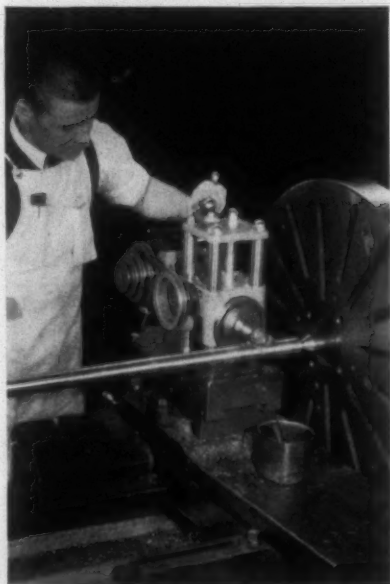
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minutes. Somewhat similar to the housewife's "bluing," the slight acidity of the souring rinse converts the water soluble chemical in the fibers into a fixed mildew inhibitor. It will remain in the fabric until re-washed, when the high alkalinity of the initial sudsing operation re-dissolves the chemical. By eliminating the need for a strong bleach solution arising from mildew stains, the life of fabrics is increased as much as 60 per cent, it is said.

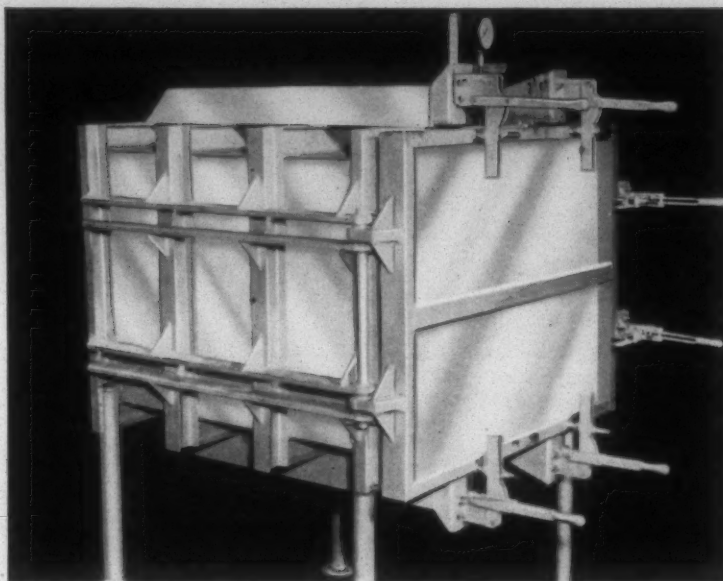
Versa-Mil Machine Tool Unit Performance Data

A machine tool unit that may be combined with a wide variety of standard machine tools to aid the functions of precision milling, drilling, boring and grinding is being produced by Versa-Mil Co., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. Versa-Mil may be mounted on the compound or carriage of a lathe, where it will perform such diverse operations as milling keyways, faces, splines, gears and threads; drilling, reaming, boring, routing; grinding, external and internal, cylindrical, taper and flat surfaces; and tool grinding. It is adapted for mounting on 12-inch to 36-inch lathes. A Versa-Mil and a lathe will substitute for other more expensive machine tools, it is claimed, or supplement overloaded tools, balancing out the shop load.



With other machine tools, such as planers, boring mills, horizontal millers and turret lathes, Versa-Mil will eliminate handling time and simplify set-up, the company states, as the work piece may be retained on a single machine for a series of operations including milling, boring and grinding. For example, large castings mounted on a planer may be planed and then milled, drilled and ground without moving from the planer bed. The delays of waiting for additional machine tools to be free are avoided. Wide flexibility is provided in range of work and spindle speeds. In its simplest form, the basic or "power unit," equipped with either a one-half horsepower or three-quarter horsepower motor has spindle speeds 33 to 295 r.p.m. for milling, drilling, boring and facing. The power unit is 16½ inches high, has a steel base six

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FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

inches by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and weighs 89 pounds to 104 pounds, depending on the motor. With a one-half horsepower motor, it will mill a three-quarter-inch by three-eighths-inch slot in steel at a rate exceeding one inch per minute. Other units are combined with the power unit for additional machining operations. Interchangeable milling and drilling heads offer speeds up to 5,175 r.p.m. and 360° of angular settings.

Grinder heads equip it for cylindrical, surface and internal grinding and for tool grinding. Grinder speeds range from 4,140 to 13,800 r.p.m. with capacities from six inches down to one-inch diameter wheels. A dividing head will index lathe spindles for milling gears and splines or position work for graduating, indexed drilling and angular facing. Versa-Mil also serves as a portable machine tool that can be taken to large, heavy or stationary work. A feed table, or auxiliary base, incorporates longitudinal and cross feeds, with micrometer lead screws, and provides a means for rigidly mounting on machinery or work surfaces. Keyways and faces can be milled, holes drilled and bored, and shafts and flat surfaces ground without the necessity of disassembly and moving the work into a machine shop. Versa-Mil is built to close precision machine tool standards, incorporating micrometer lead screws, high precision bearings, hardened and ground steel wearing parts and oil seals for protection of moving parts from abrasives and coolants. It is being distributed by James W. Williams of Spartanburg, S. C.

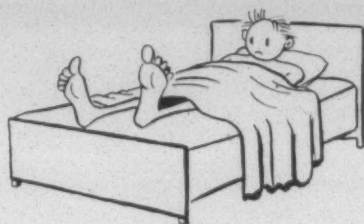
Reeves Bulletin Features Speed Control Equipment

Reeves Pulley Co. of Columbus, Ind., recently has issued to the industry its latest bulletin, G-488, "Modern Slasher Production With Reeves Variable Speed Control Equipment." To speed production, control drying time and increase quality of yarn, many textile mills are equipping slashers with instant, stepless Reeves Speed Control, the bulletin states. Operational features claimed for the complete Reeves slasher drive are: (1) finger-tip slasher control from creep to run speed; (2) quick, accurate control of running speeds, either manually or through automatic moisture control; (3) easy, quick and accurate control of stretch; (4) automatic speed control of beam windup; and (5) trouble-free operation; installation, maintenance and repair easily handled by mill maintenance departments. Copies of Bulletin G-488 may be obtained on request to the company.

Fluorescent Dyes Theme Of New Calco Bulletin

"A Study of Fluorescent Dyes" is the title of Calco Technical Bulletin No. 799, currently made available to the industry by Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co., Broun Brook, N. J. The authors, Henry E. Millson and E. I. Stearns, have assembled all known data on fluorescent dyes, their properties and limitations. The bulletin lists Calco dyes which currently are available, available in limited

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quantities and which are not available in commercial quantities at the present time.

Modern Batt Making Outlined In Booklet

Modern batt making with the Proctor completely automatic system is described in an illustrated booklet recently distributed by Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. According to the booklet, in the automatic batt making system, designed for the moderate size mill, component stocks are fed by hand to the feed table of a Proctor super picker. From this point on, until the batts cut to size and folded are removed from the delivery end of the garnetts, the system works automatically requiring only supervisory help.

Gastonia Firm Is Named General Electric Agent

Gaston Electric Co., Inc., 419 West Main Avenue, Gastonia, N. C., recently was appointed an official General Electric agent for G-E motors and control. The new agent now has in stock G-E Tri-Clad motors and manual and magnetic control.

Acme Steel Takes New Quarters In New Orleans

The New Orleans, La., office of Acme Steel Co. has moved to new quarters. The new location is 860 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans 13. Change was effective Sept. 27.

Mass. Chemical Firm To Open Office In Georgia

Textile Aniline & Chemical Co. of Lawrence, Mass., is establishing an office and warehouse facilities at Milledgeville, Ga., to handle its expanding business in the woolen industry in the South. K. D. Henry, formerly associated with Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., will be manager of the firm's new Southern office.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933.

Of Textile Bulletin, published Monthly at Charlotte, N. C., for October, 1948.

State of North Carolina
County of Mecklenburg

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Junius M. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Textile Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.; editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; business manager, Junius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

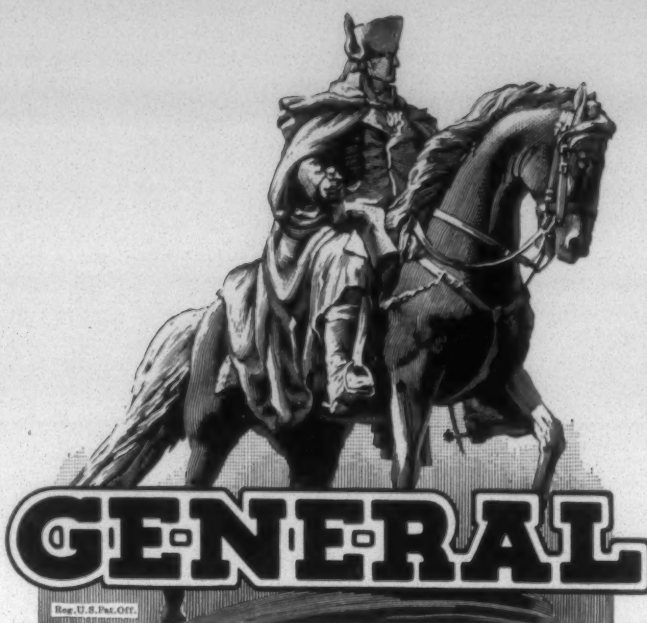
That the owner is: Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) JUNIUS M. SMITH,
Business Manager.

(Signed) MARGARET L. ROBINSON,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 14, 1950.)
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1948.



High grade gas, by-product and steam coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



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Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.



Genuine Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.



High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on the Vgn. Ry.



Hazard No. 4 and No. 7 steam and domestic coal from Wiscoal, Knott County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.

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Break Ground For New P. T. I. Building

Ground breaking ceremonies were conducted recently at the new site of the Philadelphia Textile Institute at Schoolhouse Lane and Henry Avenue in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Theodore B. Hayward of Swift & Co., chairman of the P. T. I. Foundation, turned the first spade of earth for a building expected to be completed in time to receive the Fall class next year. Joining Mr. Hayward in breaking ground were Alban Eavenson of Eavenson & Levering Co., Bertrand Hayward the P. T. I. director; Everett Nutter of Goodall-Sanford, who is chairman of the board of governors; Mayor Bernard Samuel of Philadelphia, and Col. Millard D. Brown, president of Continental Mills, Inc., the head of the foundation. Many prominent textile leaders, who entered the industry after attending the institute, were present for the occasion.

Conference Considers Fair Trade Rules

A tentative draft of proposed fair trade rules for the promotion and sale of shrink-resistant compounds for wool yarns and fabrics and end-use products treated with these compounds were considered last month in New York City at a trade practice conference held under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission. The parley followed a series of preliminary meetings between representatives of wool shrink-resistant processors, wool interests, and wool apparel manufacturers.

Among the suggested rules presented at the conference were the following: "The statement that any process ap-

plied to wool in any of its forms, or that any end product composed of such wool is washable by laundering means:

"Washable—Any wool fabric or end product made of wool that is represented as washable may be laundered repeatedly by ordinary home or commercial laundry methods without visibly changing the color, finish, or appearance of the wool product and without destroying the original size and fit of the wool product.

"Limited washability — The term 'limited washability,' 'washable according to directions,' or 'washable according to specifications' means that the wool yarns, wool fabric, or end product thereof, is washable if specific instructions as to methods and means are followed. Such instructions must be printed on a tag or label attached to each product in plainly visible type which shall be as discernible in all particulars as the statement indicating the degree of washability. When such directions are followed the product so washed must show no visible change in color, appearance, finish, size or fit.

"Dimensional changes — Where changes occur after washing in the dimensions of wool yarns, wool fabrics or end products made thereof, the maximum percentage of such changes which will occur after a stipulated number of washings must be stated specifically.

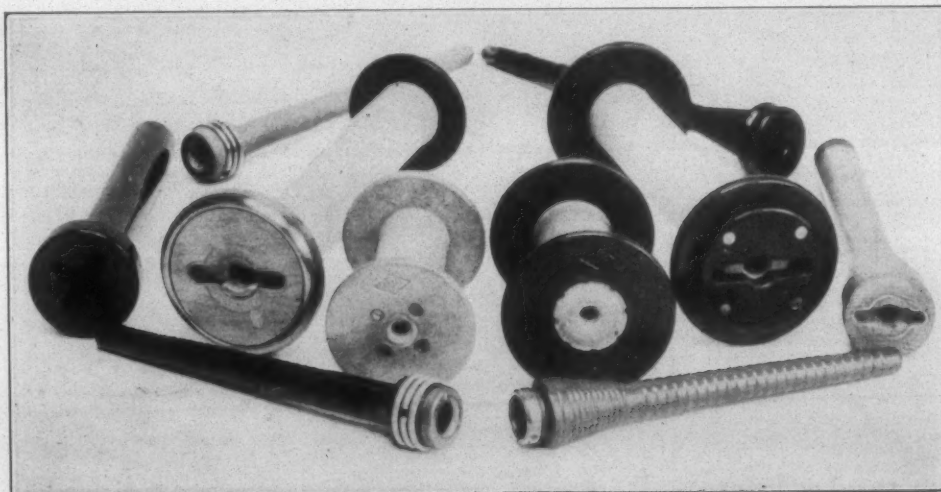
"Effect of processes upon wool, wool yarns, wool fabrics and end products made thereof—No claims that the application of processes designed to make wool products in any form washable adds also to the strength of the fiber, its color values or manufacturing facilities, or gives it essential properties it does not possess, shall be made unless such claims are based upon facts. Such facts shall be deemed valid only

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when accompanied by competent scientific data and proof. Where such claims are in question they shall be submitted to the United States Bureau of Standards and a panel of three acceptable commercial textile and textile products laboratories for investigation and report."

Carolina Yarn Association Elects Kelly

Henry K. Kelly of Charlotte, N. C., Southern sales manager of American Viscose Corp., was elected president of the Carolina Yarn Association at the annual business meeting of the group Oct. 5 in Charlotte. Other new officers, all of Charlotte, are Donald R. Jonas of Johnston Mills Co., vice-president; Pen Wilson of Pen Wilson Co., secretary; and John L. Stickley of William Whitman Co., Inc., treasurer. Retiring officers are Joe H. Mason of Industrial Rayon Corp., Greensboro, vice-president; Jack Holbrook of American Yarn & Processing Co., High Point, N. C., secretary; and Walter Brown of E. C. Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C., treasurer.

No New Trial In Silk Seizure Case

The U. S. Court of Claims Oct. 4 denied a new trial to the nine mills, and other users of raw silk, and to the Federal Government, in the silk requisitioning case decided last July 1. Both sides were dissatisfied with the ruling for different reasons. Attorneys for the mills have signified that they intend to appeal the decision to the U. S. Supreme Court. The nine silk users involved in the litigation are Edward P. Stehli & Co., Inc., Interstate Hosiery Mills, Liberty Lace & Netting Works, Cooper, Wells & Co., May

McEwen Kaiser Co., Oscar Heineman Corp., Sakura Mills, Inc., Abegg & Co., and Real Silk Hosiery Mills.

P. T. I. To Sponsor Textile Seminar

The fourth National Textile Seminar will be conducted May 9-13, 1949, at the Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pa., and again will be sponsored by the Philadelphia Textile Institute, it was decided at the recent annual meeting of the board of governors of the institute. The board also approved the addition of 12 members to the P. T. I. faculty.

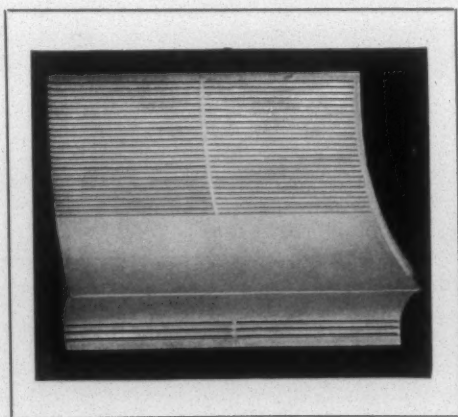
A. S. T. M. Groups Consider Standards

International aspects of standardization came in for much consideration Oct. 14 at a joint meeting of the Washington (D. C.) District of the American Society for Testing Materials and the A. S. T. M. technical committee D-13 on textile materials. This discussion, for the most part, reviewed the recent meeting in Buxton, England, of the International Organization for Standardization. A clearer definition of terms used in the testing of textiles was another topic given serious consideration.

Prof. H. J. Ball of Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute spoke on general proceedings and standard test methods covered at the I. S. O. meeting, declaring that it generally was agreed that the strip type specimen for tensile strength testing was the best, but that there was not complete agreement on the size of the specimen to be used.

A discussion of the status of an International Secretariat as covered at the I. S. O. meeting was presented by J. B.

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Goldberg of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., New York, who pointed out that it is the purpose of the I. S. O. to try to effect co-ordination of national standards in any given field and eliminate differences among the various national standards. William D. Appel of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., gave some observations on textile standardization in Europe.

Standard atmospheric conditions for textile testing as covered at the Buxton conference was considered by George S. Buck, Jr., of the National Cotton Council. Mr. Buck said the 68° F. and 65 per cent relative humidity agreed upon was close enough for practical purposes, although the Americans prefer 70° as the temperature.

A. G. Scroggie of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va., discussed the definition of terms used for man-made fibers and the need for a universal yarn numbering system, declaring that this must be decimalized and preferably based on the metric system. He told the group that the British and Americans could not reach agreement at Buxton on the yarn numbering problem and that until some agreement is reached, this country should continue to use our system. Henry Miller, director of the trade practice conferences of the Federal Trade Commission and administrator of the wool labeling act, discussed test methods of current interest to the F. T. C. J. I. Hardy of the Department of Agriculture gave a report on the international wool textile meetings held recently in Amsterdam, Holland, at which 17 countries were represented. Mr. Hardy urged international co-operation on wool standards.

Dr. Frederic Bonnet, director of the standards department of American Viscose Corp., outlined the five outstanding

developments in textiles during the last decade as revealed in a poll of committee D-13 members. Development of the "truly synthetic" fiber, nylon, ranked first as being the most outstanding textile development during the past decade. The other outstanding developments as voted by the committee, in order of their importance, were: second, strong regenerated cellulose type rayon, the tire cord type; third, resins and their application to textiles; fourth, mechanical developments spread out under 13 headings; fifth, analysis and analytical methods, which Dr. Bonnet said was surprising in that it did not rate a higher place in view of the great importance of this work so thoroughly brought out during the last war; and sixth, research.

Aiken, S. C., Holds Textile Festival

Aiken, S. C., held its first annual cotton festival Sept. 23-25 and visitors to the event saw cloth woven and printed at exhibits arranged in the city's municipal auditorium. The festival emphasized the wide variety of textile goods produced in Aiken County and the modern facilities of the plants in the area. Plants exhibiting at the festival included the Graniteville Co., Seminole Mills of Clearwater, Bath Mills and Clearwater Finishing Co.

Chemical Association Re-Elects Allen

The 17th annual meeting of the Processing Oils and Chemicals Association, Inc., was held at Hotel Claridge, Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 15-16. The first day of the meeting was devoted to a business session, and discussion of

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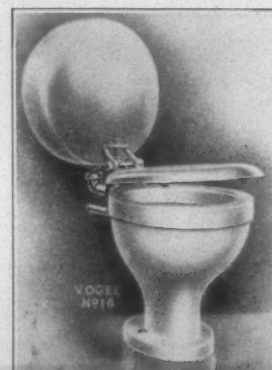
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raw material, credit and other current conditions and future prospects in the industry was both interesting and informative. J. Everett Allen of Arkansas Co. was re-elected president for the coming year, J. M. McChesney of Leatex Chemical Co., vice-president, and H. B. Sweatt, 55 West 42nd St., New York City, secretary-treasurer.

Textile Minimum Pay Set At 87 Cents

Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin Oct. 14 raised the minimum wage for textile workers employed on government contracts from 40 to 87 cents an hour. The ruling assumes added importance at this time because of the growing government demand for cloth to be used in outfitting the armed forces. The new minimum rate becomes effective on government contracts negotiated on or after Nov. 16. This is also the effective date for a new minimum rate ordered by Secretary Tobin of 80 cents an hour for learners in certain textile industry occupations during their first six weeks of employment.

Modern System Of Record Keeping Urged

The adoption of statutes of limitations which would permit the safe destruction of old records was urged by Charles H. Dyson, executive vice-president of Textron Incorporated, before a session of the 17th annual meeting of the Controllers Institute of America Oct. 12 in New York City. This should be accomplished, he said, by (1) the prevention of the ever-reaching retroactive audits going back 20 or 30 years, and (2) the establishment of orderly retention sched-

ules for the periodic destruction of books. Speakers heard at the panel on Textile and Apparel, conducted under the chairmanship of John S. Ragland, comptroller of A. D. Juilliard & Co., Inc., were F. W. Patterson, "Marginal Punch Cards in the Textile Industry;" Lewis F. Sawyer of the Cotton-Textile Institute, "Profits and Prophets;" and James E. Watson, Jr., of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, "Futures and Their Relationship to the Textile Industry."

National Conference Of Production Men Called

A national conference in Chicago, Ill., of 1,200 production executives from all industries to discuss developing greater employee effort for increased production, to lower costs and increase earnings, and to consider closer co-ordination between engineers, plant managers and marketing executives, has been called by the production division of the American Management Association for Nov. 18 and 19. George S. Dively, A. M. A. production division vice-president and president of the Harris-Seybold Co. of Cleveland, said that more than 800 companies from all parts of the U. S. and from every major industry would be represented at the meetings. Subjects for discussion will include both technological and human problems of production. The meetings will be held in the Drake Hotel.

Cluett, Peabody Opens Research Center

Executives of other companies, heads of several colleges, and members of the press were guests Sept. 27 at the formal



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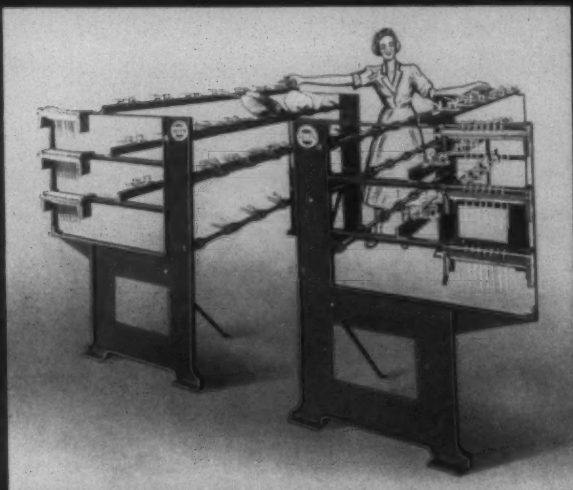
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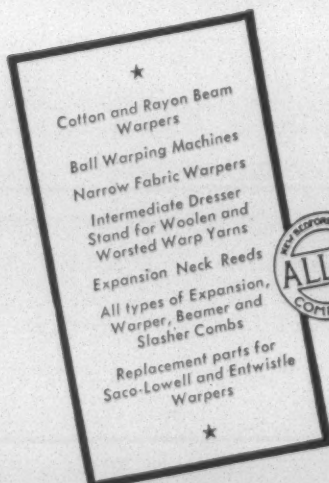
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opening of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.'s new Research and Science Building in North Troy, N. Y. As part of the day's program, a luncheon was held at the Troy Country Club with Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York City, as guest speaker.

Through the morning and afternoon, guests were taken on conducted tours through the three main parts of the new structure—the offices, the research and development laboratories, and the pilot plant. (The pilot plant is where research work is completed in plant equipment on a test basis prior to its commercial application in large scale plant operations.) Built at a cost of over a million dollars (construction was started a year ago), the building is 187 feet across the front and about 250 feet deep and is of structural steel and metropolitan yellowstone brick.

"The opening of the new Research and Science Building is significant not only to Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., but to the whole industry as well, since a number of the research projects planned are directed toward new developments and solution of problems that concern the entire textile industry," E. C. Pfeffer, Jr., director of research, pointed out. The company has long recognized the value of research and established a research department years ago, Mr. Pfeffer added. The new building had been in blueprint form for many years, but final construction was delayed because of the shortage of essential building materials following the war, it was explained. With the new building being complete, now the company has extensive facilities for large scale projects, Mr. Pfeffer said.

The company's research division is divided into four functional groups. Three of these are groups responsible for fundamental research, chemical process research, and textile research. The fourth is the standards testing laboratory which is responsible for the maintenance of the quality of all raw materials entering into the manufacture of Arrow products or in use by Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., plants, it was explained. The research division has two service sections, the machine shop and the drafting room, which supply mechanical drawings and machinist services to the research divisions and to the standards testing laboratories. These service groups also work on mechanical developments requested or suggested by the manufacturing division.

"In the past, our company has made important contributions to the textile industry, one of the most noteworthy of these being the mechanical compressive shrinking process invented by Sanford L. Cluett, a vice-president of the company. Cotton cloth processed through compressive shrinking machines bear the Sanforized label, a trademark known around the world," Mr. Pfeffer said. Research projects now in progress by Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., are those concerned with the stabilization of rayon fabrics, the stabilization of woolen fabrics, the development of crease resistance in cotton fabrics, improvement in the lustre and appearance of cotton fabrics. These projects are the type which result in chemical processes to accomplish the desired objective.

Textile research projects currently being conducted include those concerned with the development of improved means of processing fibers, and in general, those directed toward the development of improved methods of manufacturing spun yarns. Also, several interesting projects concerned specifically with the company's manufacturing and merchandising activities are in progress.

New Bale Tie Coating Exhibited

A coating for steel cotton bale ties which will prevent rust and may eliminate complaints formerly made against asphalt-coated ties, was described to representatives of cotton spinning mills, gins and warehouses, shippers, steel mills, oil companies, and the paint industry at a meeting held by the National Cotton Council at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 1. A product of wartime research, the new protective liquid for cotton bale ties is colorless. It is available in quantity from at least two concerns and can be applied with equipment now being used at steel mills for coating. The coating will resist extreme climatic and weather conditions. Samples of bale tie steel and of bundles of bale ties coated with the material were shown the industry representatives.

Representatives of the cotton industry agreed at the meeting that coated ties are preferable to uncoated ties, but that any protective material should be thoroughly tested before being put into general use. Asphalt coating has been used for ties in the past because of its low cost and rust-protective qualities. Textile mill complaints that both asphalt coated and uncoated ties had caused fiber staining resulted in the council's industry-wide conference to adopt an acceptable tie.

Because there are indications that the new coating material may be suitable for general use in the manufacture of bale ties, representatives of the cotton mills decided to submit the liquid to tests on cotton and cotton cloth to see if the fabric would be damaged should some of the coating get into the fiber. It was indicated, however, that the coating will not rub off the tie onto the bale. The spinning mill representatives will announce the results and conditions of the tests on the materials and to notify the coating and steel

suppliers as soon as possible. If the tests result favorably, the cotton industry representatives indicate that a part of the 1949 crop may be packaged in bales with ties coated with the new material.

Among those attending the conference were F. S. Love, Charlotte, N. C., secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association; Dr. V. B. Holland, Kannapolis, N. C., Cannon Mills Co.; Claude L. Welch, director of production and marketing; Dr. Burt Johnson, cotton technologist; and Hal C. Dilworth, educational specialist, all of the National Cotton Council, Memphis.

A. S. M. E. Textile Meeting Dec. 3

The 27th annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' textile division will be held Dec. 3 at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City, it is announced by Arthur B. Studley, sales executive of SKF Industries, Inc. The 600-member division, of which Mr. Studley has been chairman since 1947, conducts studies of vital problems in the textile field and disseminates information in reports to both members and the industry at large.

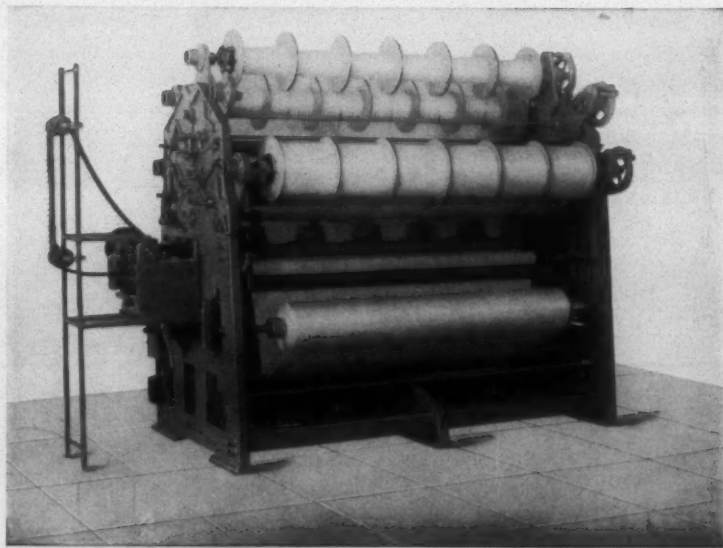
The year's one-day program, Studley said, will be devoted to the presentation of seven papers. Those who will appear before the meeting, and the subjects they will discuss, are: Myron Curtis, director of engineering, Warner & Swasey, weaving machine developments; Dr. Raymond B. Seymour and George Schroder, present status of bonded fabrics; Kenneth Fox, president, Lowell Textile Institute, textile education; Harold Hindman, president, Instron Engineering Corp., Instron tensile tester; Fred D. Snyder, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., electromechanics in the

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textile industry; Victor Sepavich, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, strain gauge as applied to loom study; R. L. Lincoln, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., electrostatic air cleaning in the textile industry.

Alabama Executive Group To Meet Nov. 6

The Alabama Textile Operating Executives will hold their Fall meeting Nov. 6 at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham. C. H. Moody is chairman of the group. New methods of opening cotton will be discussed during the session on carding and ways to increase spinning operations will be considered during the period on spinning. The meeting is held as an open forum.

Research Institute To Meet Nov. 18-20

Better textiles through basic research will theme the 19th annual meeting of the Textile Research Institute, Inc., at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City Nov. 18-20. The three-day forum will be divided into a scientific day, an institute day, and laboratory open house day. The complete program for the event follows:

Nov. 18, 10 a. m.—Dr. Walter M. Scott, director of Southern Regional Research Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will speak on "Recent Developments in Cotton Research." Dr. Robert W. Work, technical director, chemical division, Celanese Corp. of America, Summit, N. J., will speak on "The Effect of Variations in Degree of Structural Order on Some Physical Properties of Cellulose Acetate and Cellulose Acetate Yarns." 1:15 p. m.—Lunch. 2:30 p. m.—Dr. Richard H. Wilhelm, Princeton University, will speak on "Transmission, Reflectance and Absorption of Near Infra-Red Radiation in Textile Materials."

Nov. 19, Institute Day, 10 a. m.—Theodore Felner, merchandise counselor, Macy's New York, will speak on "What New Textiles Are Needed." Angeline Dougherty, director, Vogue merchandise service, *Vogue*, will speak on "Fibers and Fabrics of the Future." Pierre Sillan, Glen Raven (N. C.) Cotton Mills and Glen Raven Silk Mills,

will speak on "Fibers in New Fabrics." Dr. Milton Harris, Harris Research Laboratories, will speak on "Basic Research Benefits Textile." H. Wickliffe Rose of American Viscose Corp. and chairman of the board, T. R. I., will speak on "Textile Research Institute Progress." Maurice Holland, research counselor, will speak on "Our Better Future from Research."

Nov. 20—Laboratory Open House Day, will be devoted to inspection of T. R. I.'s laboratory facilities at Princeton, N. J.

Paper Profits Created By Inventories

Inflated inventory values have contributed heavily to the paper profits of the cotton textile industry, the Textile Information Service reports on the basis of figures compiled over a 19-year period. The information service points out that from 1929 to 1947 the industry showed inventory gains in ten of those years but the score for the period would be on the red side except that inventory values have risen considerably since the war as the effects of inflation became more noticeable. For instance, in 1946 more than 22 per cent of the industry's profits that year appeared in inventory gains.

Inventories usually go up in value during periods of inflation and rising prices such as the nation is now experiencing in all lines of goods, products, foods and services. An increase in the value of inventories—stock on hand of baled cotton and other fibers, stock in the process of manufacture and unsold goods—helps to create profits, at least on paper, the service states. But when the pendulum swings from inflation to deflation, inventory losses are to be expected. While the provision of last in-first out in many inventories tends to reduce the impact of a reduction in values, nevertheless the current gains, the agency emphasizes, should be regarded as a source of reserves for inventory losses in time of declining prices.

The industry started to show "profitable" inventories in 1933, the year the Agricultural Adjustment Act put a minimum price floor under raw cotton for the benefit of the

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cotton growers. Today cotton inventories represent a book value three times the price of cotton before the war, the information service observes. This gain is reflected in book-keeping profits; though of course to be realized in cash, the mill would have to sell its inventories of cotton or goods.

Since the industry is at or near the peak of the current inflationary spiral, during which inventory gains are to be expected, observers believe the gains of recent years will be replaced by inventory losses if and as the effects of inflation subside.

Industry Can Mobilize On Short Notice

In a report published in a recent issue of *Quartermaster Review*, Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills Co. of Kannapolis, N. C., stated that rehabilitation of the cotton textile industry has stepped up the efficiency and productive capacity of the mills to a point where mobilization can be greatly facilitated. Mr. Cannon, who is chairman of the textiles and knitted goods group of the Quartermaster Association, declared that the industry is working closely with the Army Quartermaster Corps and other military agencies to prepare plants, machines and employees for national industrial mobilization at short notice. Other members of the advisory group with Mr. Cannon who are working to complete mobilization for the cotton textile industry's facilities include Col. W. D. Anderson, chairman of the board, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Russell Fisher, president, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.; Ellison McKissick, president, Alice Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.; William A. Ruffin, Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C.;

Robert T. Stevens, president, J. P. Stevens Co., New York, and George E. Westburg, vice-president, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., New York.

C. C. C. Reduces Prices Of Older Wools

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that the Commodity Credit Corp. has reduced sales prices of its stocks of older wools, acquired under 1943 to 1945 price support programs. This action, effective Monday, Oct. 18, is in line with the U. S. D. A. policy to expedite the movement of older wools into trade channels and does not affect sales prices of 1946 to 1948 wools owned by C. C. C. The price reductions are confined to wools of the 1943 to 1945 programs, and are graduated in accordance with the age of the wools. Sales prices for the 1943 and 1944 program wools are being reduced eight cents, while wools for the 1945 program are being reduced five cents per clean or scoured pound. The reductions made in prices for the 1943 to 1945 wools are designed to reflect the current values of wools of these program years and to stimulate the liquidation of the remaining inventories of these wools.

Carlisle Re-Named By S. C. Cotton Group

Approximately 100 persons were in attendance at the first annual meeting of the personnel division of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina held Oct. 8-9 at Myrtle Beach, S. C. Howard B. Carlisle, Jr., director of industrial relations for Pacific Mills, with offices at Lyman, S. C., was re-elected chairman of the division, and J. W. Jelks of Winnsboro Mills of U. S. Rubber Co. was named



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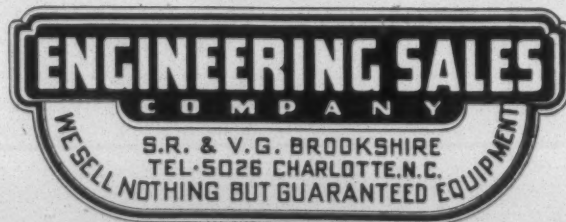
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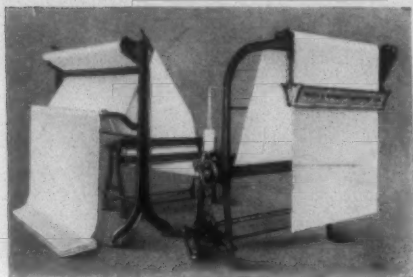
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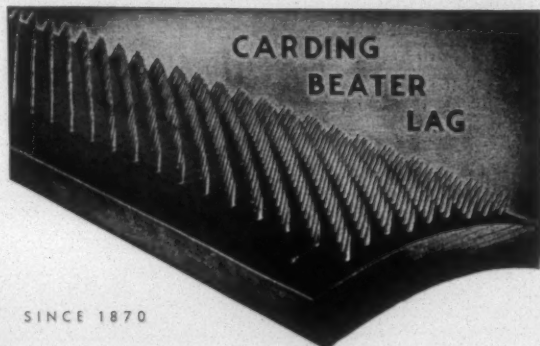
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vice-chairman. The executive committee of the division is composed of Annette Duchain of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg; J. H. Frick of Greenwood Cotton Mill; John E. Toole of Duncan Mills, Greenville; Dave T. Roadley of The Kendall Co., Paw Creek, N. C.; R. B. Stuckey of Bath Mills, Inc.; J. M. Oeland of Monarch Mills, Union; and G. H. Sumerau of Graniteville Co. Speakers appearing on the program were State Labor Commissioner Fred Ponder of Columbia; Major James Hunter, state director of selective service; Julian Bush, director of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission; James Reed, chairman of the South Carolina Industrial Commission; and Charles W. Coker of Hartsville, vice-president of Sonoco Products Co.

Alabamans Hold Public Relations Parley

Public and industrial relations, and means of improving them, was the chief topic for consideration at the first public relations institute of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association held recently in Birmingham. E. R. Lehmann of West Point Mfg. Co., chairman of the association's public relations committee, presided at the meeting. Speakers heard during the institute included R. K. Argo of Alabama Mills, Inc., Birmingham; Dwight M. Wilhelm, executive vice-president of the association; Dr. P. A. Austin, director of the medical department of West Point Mfg. Co.; and Guy B. Arthur, Jr., personnel administration consultant at Toccoa, Ga. Officers of the Alabama association are C. M. Elrod, chairman of the board; B. G. Stumberg, president; Paul A. Redmond, Jr., vice-president; and Thomas D. Russell, treasurer.

Statistical Data Released By Bureau

September rayon shipments totaled 89,600,000 pounds, a decrease of five per cent from the level of shipments in August but $91\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above deliveries in September, 1947, according to the current issue of the *Rayon Organon*, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Deliveries for the first nine months of the year totaled 817,000,000 pounds, an increase of 17 per cent over those in the January-September period last year.

Compared with September, 1947, filament yarn shipments were up 11 per cent and staple and tow shipments were up five per cent. Filament yarn totaled 68,300,000 pounds, of

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which 44,400,000 pounds were viscose+cupra and 23,900,000 pounds acetate. Staple plus tow was shipped to the extent of 21,300,000 pounds (14,700,000 pounds viscose and 6,600,000 pounds acetate).

For the nine-month period, filament yarn deliveries amounted to 617,900,000 pounds (407,600,000 pounds viscose and 210,300,000 pounds acetate). Staple and tow shipments in the same period totaled 199,100,000 pounds of which 135,100,000 pounds were viscose and 64,000,000 pounds acetate. Compared to 1947's first nine months, viscose+cupra yarn deliveries were up seven per cent; acetate yarn 33½ per cent; viscose staple 17 per cent; and acetate staple 56 per cent.

Producers stocks at the end of September amounted to 15,400,000 pounds comprised of 7,500,000 pounds of viscose+cupra yarn, 3,100,000 pounds of acetate yarn and 4,800,000 pounds of staple plus tow.

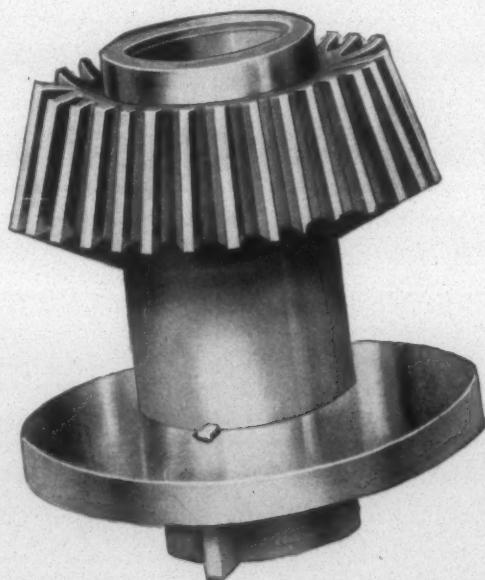
The *Organon's* annual review of the cotton situation indicates that for the United States, the current season's crop will total 14,900,000 running bales, the seventh largest on record and 28 per cent above the 1947 crop. Consumption on the other hand will be in between 8,000,000 and 8,500,000 bales, as against 9,300,000 bales last year. According to the *Organon*, prospects for the export of American cotton in the 1948-1949 season are for a total of 4,000,000 bales as against the low 2,000,000 bale level in the 1947-1948 season. There can be no doubt, however, that the carryover by July 31, 1949, will show an increase above the carryover on July 31, 1948, which was 3,100,000 bales.

The extent to which the government will become in-

volved in cotton loans this season is indicated by the fact that the Commodity Credit Corp. will be called upon to finance an estimated 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales of the bumper crop at the loan rate of 30.74 cents per pound, calling for an expenditure of well over \$450,000,000 and possibly up to \$700,000,000. Spot price for 1⅝-inch cotton for the season just ended averaged 4.2 cents per pound above the average season parity price, but as the crop moves to market, it is expected that the spread will narrow considerably.

Cotton is already moving in the government's 1948 loan stock at a very substantial rate. Through Sept. 16, the C. C. reported loan entries on current season crop of 215,243 bales, without repossessions. It is noteworthy, according to the *Organon*, that the loan entries so far this season are only about 65,000 bales under the total amount of cotton entered during 1947 and well above the 142,500 bales put into the 1946 loan. In 1943, when a total of 3,600,000 bales were placed in loan, entries up to Sept. 27 of that year amounted to 166,000 bales.

With the United States leading the procession with a cotton crop 28 per cent larger than a year ago, total world production of cotton this year will be in the neighborhood of 28,000,000 bales, the *Organon* estimates. In the season just ended, world production was estimated at 23,200,000 bales, 3,000,000 bales above the preceding year but 5,600,000 bales under the average crop in the 1934-1938 period. The increase for the past season was due chiefly to expanded production in the United States, the Soviet Union and China. The United States with a crop of 11,600,000 bales produced 50 per cent of the total world output, as compared



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with 43 per cent in the 1946-1947 season and 44 per cent in the five-year period 1934 through 1938.

The world consumption of cotton in the 1948-1949 season is difficult to appraise, the *Organon* points out. On the one hand, consumption in the United States and India, great producing areas appears to be declining, but is offset by increased consumption in Europe and East Asia. Complete recovery is still being retarded by war damage, labor shortages, insufficient fuel and power, foreign difficulties and inflationary pressures. Consumption in some areas is being held back by the high cost of food which cuts into consumer purchasing power for textiles and apparel. On the favorable side, there remains a large unfilled demand for cotton textiles in many parts of Europe and East Asia. The course of world cotton consumption in the present season may greatly depend upon the success of the European Relief Program and other similar programs as well as the future trend of food prices. Based on these considerations, it does not appear likely that world cotton consumption in 1948-1949 will exceed the 26,500,000 bales consumed in the 1947-1948 season.

World carryover of commercial cotton is likely to increase with the coming year, according to the *Organon*, owing to the fact that production will exceed consumption. Carryover on July 31, 1948, was estimated at 13,800,000 bales, 3,400,000 bales under the stocks of the preceding year. The present world stock is "statistically" strong, as it represents a little more than six months' consumption at the 1947-1948 rate. The *Organon* goes further into the cotton situation with an analysis of domestic consumption showing that while it is still well above the average of 7,300,000 bales used in the seasons 1938-1939 and 1939-1940, the American consumer's need to purchase cotton textile apparel products at current levels was deteriorating, being mainly affected by the rising cost of living. Manifestation of the situation appeared in recent months in the form of curtailed mill operations, pressure for reduction of prices on many basic cotton cloth constructions, declining mill margins, greater gray cloth stocks, and increased inventories of soft goods in the hands of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

For even a longer period, the export demand for American cotton textiles has declined as a result of dollar shortages in foreign countries and the increased output of cotton fabrics by competitor nations. Full impact of these factors was not felt during the past cotton season, the *Organon* held, but the brunt may fall upon the current crop year unless there is an upward swing in the level of both domestic and export demand for American cotton textile products. The mainstay of the country's raw cotton export business during the current season will be the Economic Co-operation Administration. In view of the increased domestic supply, it is probable that the E. C. A. will encourage larger takings than the 2,500,000 bales that were estimated up to the start of the current season and will adopt a more lenient attitude toward requests for larger quantities of finer grade cotton. The cotton export situation will also be benefited by new lines of credit recently set up for Japan, Germany and other occupied areas.

Experiments to process rayon from eucalyptus gum fibers are being conducted in Australia by Prof. George Jayme, a German scientist. Professor Jayme said rayon was already being produced from spruce fiber.

Armstrong Patents Lap-Resistant Cots

Patents covering the development of lap-resistant synthetic rubber cots for use in the textile industry were granted Oct. 5 to Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa. Hailed as of major importance in the textile industry, the development is the result of research into comparatively new and only partially developed fields of scientific knowledge. Armstrong's research laboratories began study of the "lapping up" of synthetic rubber cots several years ago when it was discovered that the problem was reducing the usefulness of the roll covers substantially.

Contrary to the popular belief in the industry that "lapping up" is caused by static electricity, the experiments showed that lapping is related to electrokinetic phenomena in which positive and negative electrified particles, or ions, which are present in water, cause moisture to cling to the surface of the fibers and the cots. The presence of moisture on the surface of cots and fibers is inevitable under the operating conditions of modern textile mills where a high relative humidity, usually about 60 per cent, is maintained to prevent accumulation of electric charges and to make fibers more suited to drafting.

When the cot and the fiber are pressed firmly together, as in the drawing operations, the water film becomes common to both of them, and it is believed through electrokinetic forces the cot and the fiber tend to bond or cement together, thus causing lapping of the fiber around the cot. Armstrong's research resulted in the conclusion that the lapping property of synthetic rubber roll covers can be largely overcome by the addition of certain electrolyte materials to the synthetic rubber. Electrolytes are those materials which dissociate into ions when dissolved in water. When these electrolytes are incorporated into the synthetic rubbers from which roll covers are made the covers become resistant to "lapping up" under normal conditions of use in textile mills.

The electrolytes, the research showed, supply the necessary electric charges to reduce the electrokinetic potential between the cot surface and the film of water to zero or substantially zero, which, it is believed, destroys the adhesion between the cot and the water film and thus prevents lapping. Quite a number of electrolyte materials were tested in an effort to find the most efficient and satisfactory ones for use in synthetic rubber roll covers. The electrolytes finally approved were those which are not injurious to the synthetic rubber in which they are used; they disperse

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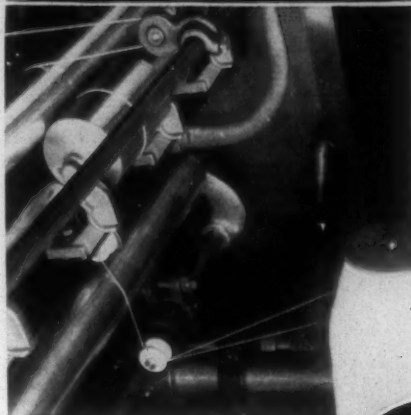
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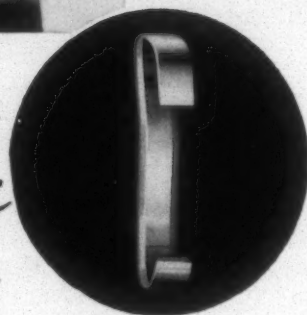
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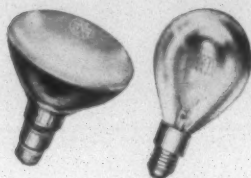
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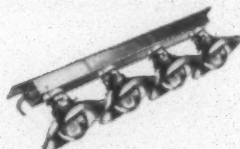
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uniformly in the synthetic rubber, and they reduce the attraction between the synthetic rubber and fiber being drafted.

In order to make roll covers lap-resistant, Armstrong has incorporated a suitable electrolyte in all of its synthetic rubber roll covers with very satisfactory results.

U. S. Patent No. 2,446,840 has been issued to Mrs. Nora Martin Leister of Gastonia, N. C., executrix of the estate of the late William P. Leister of Gastonia, N. C., for an apparatus and method for treating textile fibers. This apparatus is designed to operate in combination with a beater chamber in a picker used in the preparation of textile fibers such as wool, cotton and the like. The object of the invention is to provide means whereby as a web of fibers is brought through the feed rolls in a picker into the beater chamber, a fluid, such as air or oil, can be projected onto the web of fibers immediately before the beater teeth engage the web, and this fluid is forced with sufficient velocity to tear the end of the web away from the main portion of the web after it has passed through the feed rolls and projecting the torn fibers into the beater chamber to thereby more thoroughly disintegrate the fibers and result in a more efficient parallelization of the fibers. This means for feeding these blasts of air to the web of fibers comprises a plurality of openings in the feed rolls and these feed rolls have mounted in the same a system of pipes which are provided with perforations whereby when the perforations in the revolving feed rolls coincide with the perforations in the pipes mounted within the feed rolls, jets of compressed air will be forced through the perforations in the feed rolls and thereby these jets of air strike the fibers immediately after they have passed through the feed rolls in the form of a web.

Richard R. Cone of Gastonia, N. C., was granted Patent No. 2,444,553, assigned to Threads, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., on an apparatus for singeing yarn, cloth and similar textile materials. The apparatus comprises a conventional creel having drop wires through which the ends of yarn are passed and the ends are passed through a reed and across a set of burners and then the yarn is carried onto another set of burners spaced some distance away from the first set of burners. After the yarn passes the second set of burners, it passes over a roller and is then reversely directed beneath the last burner unit and is wound onto a suitable warp beam in the form of a chain warp. He has provided means for automatically stopping the movement of the yarn upon any one of the ends breaking. When the machine stops, means are actuated to shut off completely the supply of fuel, such as gas, from the burner units and thus the flame is extinguished. At the same time the fuel is shut off, compressed fluid is blown across the burners to automatically extinguish any flame which may still be present owing to residual gas or lint and the like. He has also provided means for automatically igniting the burners when the yarn is again caused to move in a forward direction and the second burner is so designed as to singe that portion of the warp disposed between the two singeing units which has not been properly singed by the first burner, after which the second burner shuts off automatically.

Plasticbilt Corp. of Greenville, S. C., has received a patent on one device and has patents pending on another one. Robert L. Carroll, president, said that the company applied for ten claims on a reinforced, precision plastic bobbin for

textile use, and was awarded all of them. The other device is a control tension cake-holder, also made of plastics. Jesse R. Moss, vice-president and general manager, did most of the work on the new developments.

The plastic bobbin has been steamed for 48 consecutive hours without losing its balance, it is said. It also helps to steady the spindle and keeps it from wearing out as soon as it ordinarily would, the firm says.

The plastic cake-holder's adjustable and designed to hold several sizes of rayon cakes. Rayon is put on cake-holders after dyeing or sizing to be wound onto cones. The Plastic-bilt cake-holder has a curved surface so that the rayon does not fall to the foot of it and get snarled, officials said. Mr. Carroll said that mill tests have recently been run on the cake-holder for 24 hours. They show that a regular type holder wastes over 2½ pounds of rayon during that time, while the Plasticbilt holder wastes only 2½ ounces. The breaks per pound were nearly twice as many with the regular type holder as they were with the Plasticbilt holder, he said.

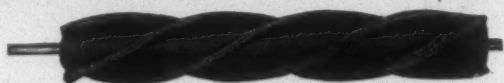
World Wool Situation Found Satisfactory

The International Wool Study Group met in London, England, the week of Oct. 8 to review the international wool situation and concluded that there is no immediate wool problem which makes international governmental action necessary or desirable. This was the group's second meeting. Composed of both producing and consuming countries, the group surveyed the world wool situation with respect to production, consumption, and stocks of apparel wool, and found the outlook to be generally satisfactory.

The group reports that at its meeting from Oct. 4 to Oct. 6, the members reviewed the changes which have taken place in the world apparel situation since their first meeting in April, 1947, which continued the survey begun by the International Wool Conference in November, 1946. They heard statements from the different delegations about the position in their respective countries, with special reference to any problems arising therein and to any matters of international interest.

The group reports that members noted with satisfaction that estimated world stocks of apparel wool on June 30, 1949 (about 2,750 million pounds greasy weight), will be no more than two-thirds of what they were in June, 1947, and that about 75 per cent of these stocks will be held commercially, as compared with 55 per cent in June, 1947. Stocks of wool in governmental ownership on June 30,

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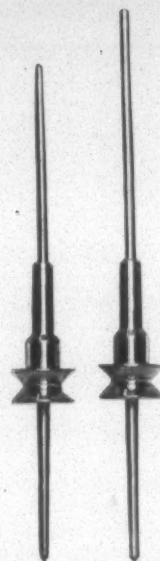
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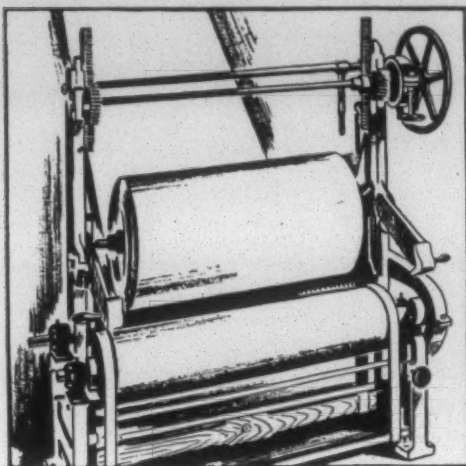
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1949, are expected to be no more than 660 million pounds, or about 22 per cent of the current annual rate of production. The group estimated world stocks of apparel wool on June 30, 1948, at 3,551 million pounds, of which 1,172 million pounds were held by governments and 2,379 million pounds were held commercially. Stocks held by the United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals, Ltd. ("the Joint Organization"), have dropped from 1,438 million pounds as of June 30, 1947, to 1,029 million pounds as of June 30, 1948. Stocks held by the U. S. Commodity Credit Corp. have dropped from 541 million pounds as of Oct. 1, 1946, to less than 100 million pounds by the end of August, 1948.

While the group observed that there will be an estimated excess of consumption (3,755 million pounds) over production (2,965 million pounds) in 1948-49 of 27 per cent (790 million pounds), it was remarked that the current excess of visible consumption over production was partly due to the filling up of pipelines, especially in Europe, which might be regarded as practically completed now. Several producing countries indicated that their production had declined, but the group expressed reassurance at indications from others (and from Australia in particular) of a probable upward trend of production in the future. It was estimated that total world wool production in 1948-49 was likely to be between two and three per cent better than the preceding year, while numbers of sheep in Australia, which were 102 million in 1947, were estimated at 104 to 105 million in 1948.

The group commented on the rise in prices of wool since April, 1947, and on the difference between the considerable rise in price of fine wools as opposed to the less significant rise in price of the lower grades. It was noted, however, that there already was a tendency to reduce the call on supplies of high grade merino wools by an increased consumption of lower grades. This is already having its effect on prices. The group agreed to continue to meet from time to time in its present form in order to review the world wool position.

The United States Government will contribute \$20,000 annually for four years to conduct basic research in wool at the Textile Research Institute at Princeton, N. J. This was announced by Charles F. Brannon, with Sen. Joseph C. Mahoney (D., Wyo.) and F. Eugene Ackerman, executive director of the American Wool Council.

The combined government and industry research program will cost a minimum of \$75,000 a year. It was first proposed in January at a meeting of the National Wool Growers Association as a means to find better uses for medium grade wools which are in greatest supply in the United States and in other wool-producing countries. British wool growers, represented by the International Wool Secretariat, have agreed to allocate \$30,000 annually for four years, with the remainder of the \$75,000 annual cost furnished by American wool-growing and textile groups.

Through the co-operation of the A. French Textile School and Georgia textile mills, the Georgia Tech Engineering Evening School is offering this Fall again textile courses for people in industry. The two subjects, textile raw materials and yarn manufacture, are taught on Tuesday and Thursday evenings by James I. Teat, a textile engineering graduate and former faculty member of Georgia Tech, and now weaving department overseer at Whittier Mills.

Two S. T. A. Divisions Plan Meetings

Two divisions of the Southern Textile Association have meetings scheduled in the immediate future. The Eastern Carolina Division will hold its Fall meeting Oct. 30 at the Erwin Auditorium in Durham, N. C., and the South Carolina Divisional meeting will be held Nov. 6 at Clemson College. The meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division will be divided into discussion sessions on opening, picking, drawing, spinning, slashing and weaving. The parley of the South Carolina Division will be featured by papers by L. W. Howell of Howell-Wilson Associates on "Causes and Cures of Bobbin Rejects at the Spooler," and W. W. Mussman of Riegel Textile Corp., Ware Shoals, S. C., on "Supervisory Training."

Officials of the Eastern Carolina Division are G. E. Moore of J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum, N. C., chairman; E. C. Horner of the same firm, vice-chairman; and J. R. Meikle of Patterson Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., secretary. South Carolina Division officials are James B. Lybrand of Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., general chairman; David H. Roberts of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., secretary; R. A. Taylor of Norris Cotton Mills Co., Cateechee, S. C., carding and spinning chairman; and W. F. Howard of Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., weaving chairman. Football games convenient for attendance during the two meetings are: at Durham—Duke vs. Georgia Tech at Durham or Wake Forest vs. N. C. State at Wake Forest; at Clemson—Furman vs. Clemson at Clemson or the University of South Carolina vs. Maryland at Columbia.

Spinner-Breeder Conference Is Held

Problems of mutual interest were discussed when the cotton spinner met the cotton breeder at the fifth annual Spinner-Breeder Conference conducted last month in Greenville, Miss. The three-day session, which originated in Greenville four years ago with less than 35 spinners and breeders in attendance, attracted approximately 300 representatives who heard an imposing panel of authoritative speakers.

Citing the history and accomplishments of previous spinner-breeder conferences, Dr. George J. Wilds, president of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co. of Hartsville, S. C., keynoted the meeting with the statement that, given time, the breeders can supply the mills with any type of cotton they desire.

Hugh Arrowsmith of the British raw cotton commission, however, told the conference that American cotton is the

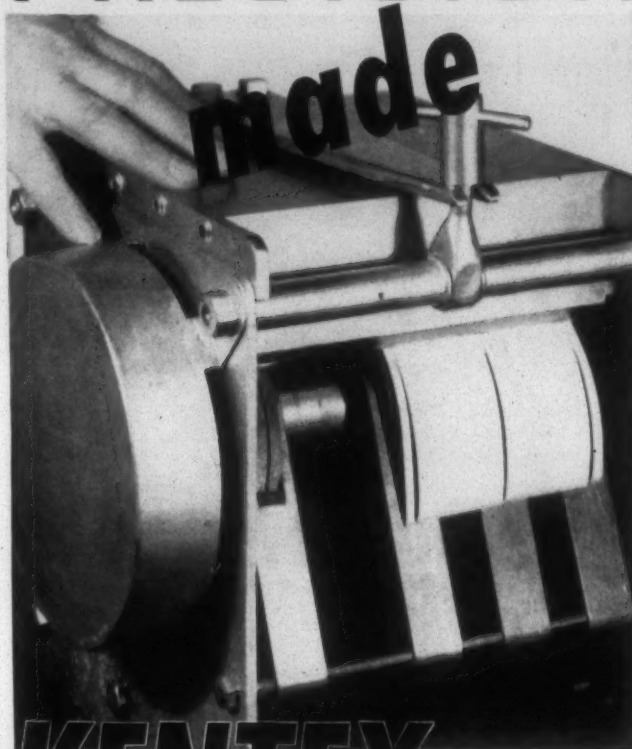
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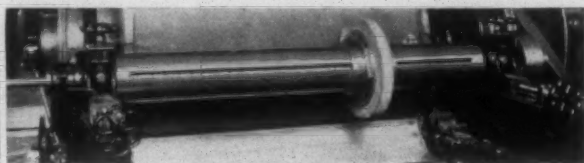


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"worst packed cotton" imported by the United Kingdom. This condition, he added, can be easily corrected by low-cost improvements in packaging. Mr. Arrowsmith's address was a feature of the closing session of the event.

Described as the most important development in the marketing of cotton in recent years was the lint identification program of the Mississippi Seed Improvement Association. This program drew especial praise from Malcolm E. Campbell, dean of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College.

Included among the many speakers at the conference, in addition to those noted, were W. T. McKinney, president of the sponsoring Delta Council; Dr. J. W. Neely of Stoneville (Miss.) Pedigreed Seed Co.; Posey Brown of Bobshaw Seed Co., Indianola, Miss.; Dr. C. H. Rogers of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S. C.; James B. Dick of the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.; Early C. Ewing of Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss.; C. P. Owen, president of the Mississippi Seed Improvement Association, Robinsville, Miss.; Otto Goedecke of Otto Goedecke Cotton Co., Hallettsville, Tex.; W. J. Martin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; P. S. Howe, president of American Thread Co., New York; and Robert B. Evans of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.

Presiding at each day of the three-day event, in order, were Dr. H. W. Barre of the Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.; C. C. Smith of the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association, Greenwood, Miss.; and Malcolm E. Campbell, dean of the School of Textiles at N. C. State College.

During the event those in attendance made inspection tours of seed-breeding farms, the Delta branch experiment station, United States fiber and ginning laboratories and other points of interest in the area. A cotton style show staged by the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council was another feature.

Synthetics Threaten Jap Silk Industry

Although the market for Japanese silk in the United States has been almost completely taken over by nylon and other synthetics, and the U. S. in pre-war days was the largest single importer, reports from Japan are that farmers and raw silk manufacturers appear unaware of their ultimate market problems and are striving only to increase production. Production is now at about ten per cent of the 1938 level, it is said. In pre-war days the silk industry accounted for 58 per cent of Japan's export business and 80 per cent of that 58 per cent total went to the United States.

Textile School Deans Hold Meeting

The National Council of Textile School Deans held its semi-annual business meeting recently at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Discussions during the three-day session were devoted mainly to administrative matters. Leslie B. Coombs of Fall River, Mass., dean of Bradford Durfee Technical Institute, is president of the council. Participating in the administrative discussions were Dr. Hugh M. Brown, dean of Clemson Textile School, Clemson College; Dr. F. M. Feiker, dean of the School of Engineering, George Washington University; Franklin W. Hobbs of Boston, Mass., chairman of the board of directors of the Textile

Foundation, and Mr. Coombs. Charles H. Eames, dean emeritus of Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute, also was heard during one of the sessions.

Textile Industry Responds To European Needs

Through the gifts of wool and cotton manufacturers in America, approximately one and a half million yards of fabric have gone abroad to be made into needed garments for more than 117,000 persons and to bring a message of good-will from Americans. The American Friends Service Committee announced recently that through gifts which it is receiving from the textile industry, it has already sent abroad approximately 575,000 gross pounds of textiles with a value of approximately \$530,000. These textiles have been shipped to nine countries—Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Poland and China—and have been not only a gift of American friendliness but a means of self-help as most of the material was made up by workers abroad.

This gift from the textile industry got under way in April, 1947, when Herbert Hoover told a group of cotton manufacturers in New York that all types of fabrics were needed in Europe and urged their co-operation in helping meet this shortage. The American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers both responded to the plea. The textile program was also endorsed by the Textile Distributors Institute, Inc., Thread Institute, Inc., National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics, Underwear Institute, National Federation of Textiles, Inc., Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association, National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, National Knitted Outerwear Association. The American Friends Service Committee has received, packed, shipped and distributed the fabrics.

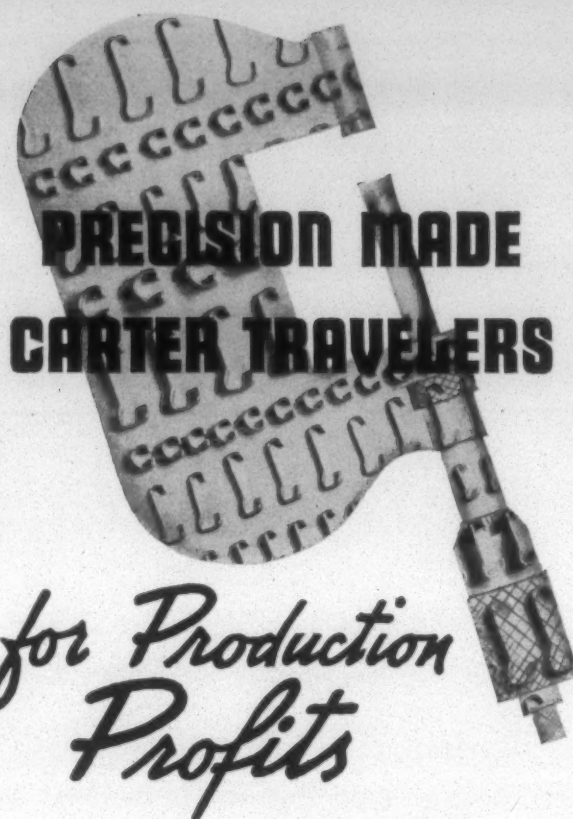
Jap Cotton Spinning Industry Nears Goal

The Japanese cotton spinning industry will be rehabilitated by the end of 1949 to the extent of the four million spindles licensed by S. C. A. P. as its interim target, according to the All Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. At the end of June, 1948, the installed spindles were 3,259,580, of which 2,253,038 were active. The 3,259,580 installed spindles represents rehabilitation up to 81 per cent of the interim goal, the association reports, with the total being distributed among 16 companies including six companies newly established or re-established since the end of the war. The association predicts that by the end of 1949 19 other companies will be established newly or re-established, and the four million spindles will by then be completely installed.

Offer Report On Ramie In German Textile Field

The importance of ramie fiber in the textile field in Germany and other European countries is clearly demonstrated in a report on the German use of ramie, now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. A full discussion of the German ramie industry and its largest plant at Emmendingen, Baden, is included in the report, which was prepared by J. P. Kottcamp and W. J. Wyatt under the auspices of the U. S. Field Information Agency, Technical.

The report on the German ramie industry summarizes



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interviews with past and present directors of the Emmending plant, and gives an account of the present condition of the plant. It traces the processing cycle through decortication, degumming, filling, combing, spreading, drawing, spinning and twisting. Twenty-two samples of process materials and finished products are briefly described. These samples are available for inspection at the Office of Technical Services in Washington. Also included in the report are a discussion of English ramie products, a brief history of the use of ramie which dates back to ancient times, notes on the technical characteristics of the fiber, and a brief bibliography.

The report (PB 88810, *Report on the Ramie Industry of Germany*, 41 pages including illustrations) sells for \$1.25. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States. An earlier O. T. S. report on the same subject (PB 79430, *Silk and Ramie Yarn Production in Germany*, 31 pages, photostat \$3, microfilm \$2) is available from the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Publication Board Project, Washington 25, D. C. Orders should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Librarian of Congress.

Flyer Blocks Being Made Of Nylon

Development of a textile machine part made from nylon plastic that eliminates the need for lubrication in operating speeds as high as 15,000 revolutions a minute was announced at Arlington, N. J., recently. The new nylon machine part is a flyer block. Flyer blocks formerly used required lubrication on the spindle, and the whirling of the flyer at 8,000 to 15,000 revolutions per minute tended to throw oil on the yarn. The fact that the nylon block requires no lubrication eliminates this cause of yarn spoilage.

The block is mounted to rotate on a spindle above a spool on which has been wound the yarn which is to be twisted. In the block are mounted stiff wires which project beyond the flange of the spool and are looped at their ends to form eyes through which the yarn is threaded. When the yarn is unreel from the spool by being pulled from above, the flyer must follow the yarn around and around the spool, and is thus rotated at high speed on the spindle.

The molded nylon block comes from the mold with a smooth hole to fit the spindle and requires no finishing operation. The flyer is assembled by springing the looped wires into grooves molded in the block. When wires wear out they are readily replaced.

Injection molding permits rapid, large-scale production. The tough nylon piece will not bend out of shape, is extremely resistant to breakage, and does not bind on the spindle. Because of the molded construction, all blocks of a single type are uniform in size and weight. Furthermore, the nylon block is lighter in weight than any other flyer block of comparable size. The new part also has a smooth finish with no sharp edges, and no special tools or jigs are needed for rewiring. The nylon blocks are now being made in three sizes and in two colors—black and natural—for identification.

Nylon plastic when used as a bearing material frequently requires no lubrication under light loads and high speeds—as in this instance—or moderate loads at low speeds. When

lubricants are necessary, either oil or water may be used. The nylon flyer blocks are manufactured by the M. J. McHale Co. of Scranton, Pa.

Increased E. R. P. Purchases Are Expected

Procurement of textiles under the European Recovery Program should increase sharply in the remaining months of 1948, according to a special survey of the United States textile export situation, just completed by *The Export Buyer* magazine. The survey pointed out that in the first four months of the program (April-July, inclusive), the Economic Co-operation Administration had financed purchases of \$55,000,000 worth of raw cotton for E. R. P. countries and only \$2,100,000 for all other fibers and textiles.

The survey further points out that the original tentative estimate for the first year of operation of E. C. A. indicated financing of \$86,000,000 worth of fabrics and yarns from United States suppliers, exclusive of fibers. The reason given for the delay in textile procurement is that E. R. P. countries have used their dollar allotments under the E. C. A. program thus far for procurement of merchandise more urgently needed than textiles. Publisher of *The Export Buyer* magazine is Commodity Research Bureau, Inc., 82 Beaver Street, New York 5, N. Y.

Individual Fibers Traced By X-Ray

A new laboratory process developed at the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., outlined at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society in Washington, D. C., may result in a refinement in textile mill production control techniques. Charles H. Lindsley, Earl K. Fischer and Joseph H. Brant, all of I. T. T., reported they had developed experimental equipment to be used in microradiographic studies of single fibers of cotton, wool or rayon. "This technique provides a possible means for tracing individual fibers through processing operations," they explained.

Soft X-rays, known as Grenz rays, can be used to form shadowgrams on fine-grain photographic plates of single textile fibers as well as yarns and fabrics, according to the I. T. T. researchers. Their experiments were performed with a Machlett AEG 50 X-ray tube equipped with a beryllium window using Eastman 548-0 plates with a resolving power of 500 to 1,000 lines per mm., they stated. They found that single cotton, rayon wool and other fibers clearly are resolved at five kilovolts. At higher voltages (up to 17 kv.) natural fibers give faint shadowgrams, they added. When fibers are impregnated with ten to 20 per cent lead sulfide, they reported that single-treated fibers can then be distinguished in masses of untreated fibers.

United Kingdom Textile Output Listed

The output of cotton yarn in the United Kingdom in the first half of 1948 totalled 439 million pounds. This represented an annual rate of 878 million, a marked improvement over the 1947 rate of 740 million pounds. The production target for cotton yarn has been fixed at an annual rate of 1,000 million pounds, to be reached as soon as possible. Cotton yarn output during the first three weeks of June averaged 18.20 million pounds weekly—a post-war record—but the average for the month was brought down to 17.2 million pounds weekly by a sharp fall during the fourth



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week in June, reflecting the beginning of the vacation period. Increased output will be more than ever necessary in the autumn to offset the seasonal loss of production.

Allowing for seasonal fluctuations, production of wool tops (combed wool ready for spinning) has increased steadily in recent months, and is now about 15 per cent higher than a year ago and just above the average for 1937. Tops provide the raw material for worsted yarn production, which in the second quarter of 1948 was 19 per cent higher than a year earlier. It was, however, still 19 per cent below the pre-war rate, and must expand another 12 per cent during the second half-year to reach the goal of 17 million pounds a month. The rate of deliveries of finished cloth has increased rather more slowly and is now about 13 per cent up on this time last year. Production of rayon and nylon in the second quarter of 1948 totalled 19.3 million pounds, 15 per cent above the 1947 rate and 37 per cent above 1939.

See British Industries Moving To Canada

It is expected that many British firms, including those in the textile lines, such as knit goods, hosiery, etc., will establish branch plants in Canada within the next year or so when Britain's present prohibition of the export of capital is solved through insurance companies, banks, etc., helping in such plans. If such financial arrangements can be completed, it is reported that up to 100 British firms will come to Canada for such purposes. One large insurance company in Canada has started the ball rolling by depositing British securities with its British affiliate and then loaning Canadian funds to British companies against the securities. If others follow, this industrial migration may reach large scale proportions.

Farbenindustrie Dye Color Catalog Available

One of the world's most complete dye color catalogs, prepared by I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany, is now available to interested American firms on a no-charge loan basis, John C. Green, director of the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, announced Sept. 17. The catalog, consisting of 57 volumes, contains dyed samples of bleached and unbleached cotton, rayon, silk, weighted silk, silk and cotton, etc. Dyes used include Naphthol A. A., Indanthrene, immedial, substantive, chrome, acid, Celliton, Palatine, Rongalit, Sirius and other types. Concentrations

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of the impregnating and developing baths are given as well as the fastness properties of the dyes and notes on the choice of suitable dyestuffs for various purposes. Most of the text is in German.

A list of the specific volumes, indicating the contents of each, appears in the August, 1948, issue of the *Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports* available from the Office of Technical Services at \$1 per copy. Mr. Green asked firms interested in borrowing the collection to write to him in care of the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Each firm will be entitled to a 30-day loan on a first-come first-served basis, with shipping charges to and from the firm to be paid by the user.

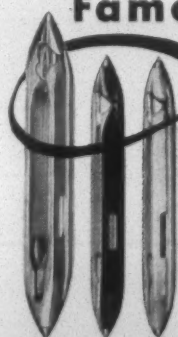
Devices Developed For Testing Fibers

The United States Department of Agriculture recently has released a two-page report, called a research achievement sheet, which describes seven devices for determining the fineness, shape, length, surface structure and other characteristics of fibers. The devices were developed by Dr. John I. Hardy, research scientist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and are adapted to a wide range of agricultural and industrial uses. Most of the devices were first used in the study of wool in connection with livestock research but soon proved valuable, also, in industries working with mohair, cotton, fur, bristles, paper, leather, cork, silk and other fibers. Copies of the sheet are available on application to the Co-ordinator of Research Publications, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

The United States Tariff Commission recently has published Volume 9 of the Summaries of Tariff Information, entitled "Cotton Manufactures." The summaries have been made as brief as possible in order to keep the whole project within practicable bounds. They contain for the various commodities statistical data on United States production, imports, and exports, tariff rates and other information pertinent to an understanding of the conditions of competition between imports and domestic production.

A leading dealer in used textile machinery reports that 25-year-old combers, which fetched \$1,500 to \$2,000 during peak wartime demand, now bring \$250 to \$300. Old cotton cards, turned over for \$3,000 to \$4,000 until fairly recently, now are down to \$1,500 to \$2,000, he says.

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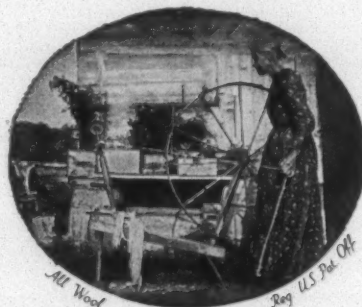
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Spinning Activity Figures Reflect Gain

The Census Bureau has reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during September at 121.0 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 119.6 per cent during August this year, and 114.3 per cent during September last year.

Spinning spindles in place September totaled 23,832,000, of which 21,302,000 were active at some time during the month, compared with 23,805,000 and 21,352,000 for August this year and 23,807,000 and 21,410,000 for September a year ago.

Active spindle hours for September totaled 9,998,000,000 or an average of 420 hours per spindle in place, compared with 10,019,000,000 and 421 for August this year, and 9,427,000,000 and 396 in September last year.

Spinning spindles in place Sept. 30 included: in cotton-growing states 18,408,000, of which 16,840,000 were active, compared with 18,388,000 and 16,830,000 for August this year, and 18,118,000 and 435 for September a year ago, and in New England states, 4,938,000 and 4,053,000 compared with 4,931,000 and 4,112,000 and 5,127,000 and 4,199,000.

Active spindle hours for September included: in cotton-growing states, 8,411,000,000 or an average of 457 per spindle in place, compared with 8,442,000,000 and 459 for August this year, and 7,883,000 and 435 for September a year ago, and in New England states, 1,465,000,000 and 297, compared with 1,450,000,000 and 294 and 1,417,000,000 and 277.

Active spindle hours for September and the average per spindle in place, by states, follow: Alabama, 841,000,000 and 462; Connecticut, 129,000,000 and 265; Georgia, 1,409,000,000 and 438; Maine, 242,000,000 and 373; Massachusetts, 777,000,000 and 288; Mississippi, 49,000,000 and 398; New York, 72,000,000 and 266; North Carolina, 2,547,000,000 and 428; Rhode Island, 192,000,000 and 254; South Carolina, 2,894,000,000 and 512; Tennessee, 247,000,000 and 443; Texas, 88,000,000 and 365; Virginia, 280,000,000 and 431; and all other states, 231,000,000 and 311.

Latest Report Indicates Reduced Acreage

A 1948 cotton crop with a record value of about \$2,736,000,000 has been reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The crop was placed at 15,079,000⁰ bales, a decline of 140,000 from the official forecast of a month previously. It still is one of the larger crops of all times. It tops last year's by 3,222,000 bales and the ten-year average (1937-46) by 3,065,000.

At current prices the lint has a value of about \$2,322,000,000. The previous record was \$2,348,000,000 for the

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1919 crop. Last year's crop was valued at \$2,291,000,000.

The department said the reduction in its latest estimate reflects dry weather in Texas, Missouri, and some sections of the Southeast, where the yield per acre is not turning out quite as high as expected.

Lower Textile Prices Not Expected

Pointing out that cotton prices are still above the levels of a year ago and are now resting on the newly-raised government loan supports, the Cotton-Textile Institute in an analysis of the current situation issued Sept. 14 declared that "It does not seem logical to expect that lower prices for textiles will occur because of any further reduction in cotton prices." The survey discloses that the increase in loan prices over 1947 ranges from \$13.15 to \$42.40 per bale. These loan prices, it is emphasized, have already been determined and will apply to this year's entire crop.

The analysis states "The large government estimate of cotton production has reportedly caused cotton textile buyers to withhold purchases in anticipation of lower prices. It is understandable that an estimated yield of 15,079,000 bales of cotton as compared with 11,851,000 bales last year would lead to expectations of lower yarn and cloth values. However, the market for cotton is not free and many important factors have to be taken into consideration.

"The government loan or support price this year is 30.71 cents, F. O. B. Memphis, for Middling $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch as compared to 27.93 cents last year which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound or \$13.75 per bale higher. On the higher grades, the loan rate increase is even more pronounced, amounting, for example, on the strict middling $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch to \$32.65 a bale and on strict middling $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to \$42.40 per bale. These sharp increases in the loan rate are bound to be a powerful sustaining force in the cotton market. Last year's loan was ineffective over the greater part of the year, bringing in only 280,000 bales. But this year the situation is radically different. So attractive are the new rates that it is agreed on all sides that government and private loans will remove five to six million bales from the market. This means that the amount of cotton available from the current year will be brought down to nine or ten million bales until the market advances sufficiently to extract the loan holdings. With domestic consumption plus exports, estimated at 12 to 12½ million bales, it is obvious that a bearish situation is not likely to develop. The effectiveness of this season's loan cannot be discounted. Many mills and buyers of textiles are discovering that, despite the large indicated increase in the crop, the cost of cotton is greater than it was at this time last year."

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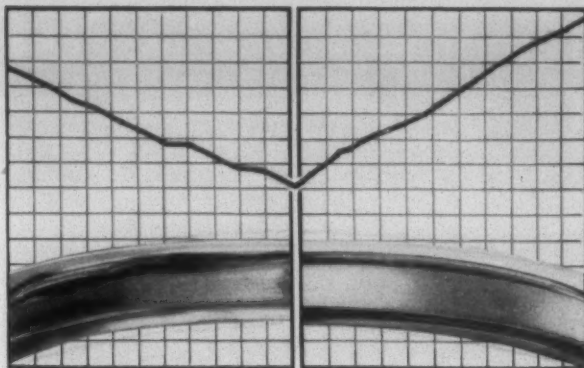
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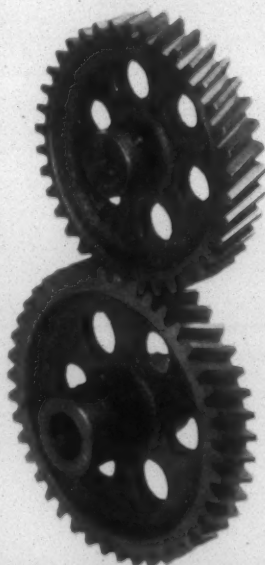
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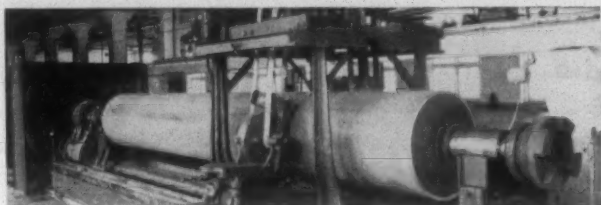
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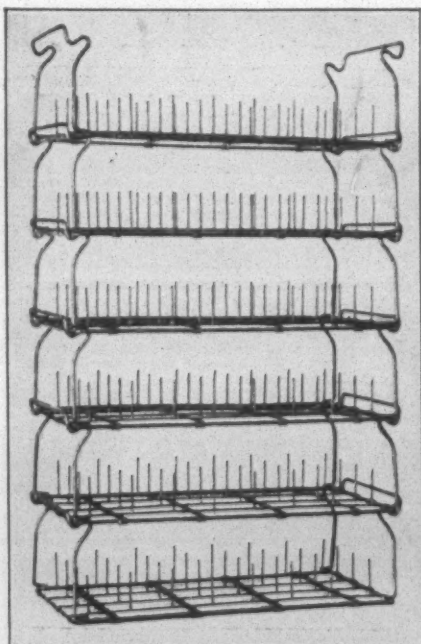
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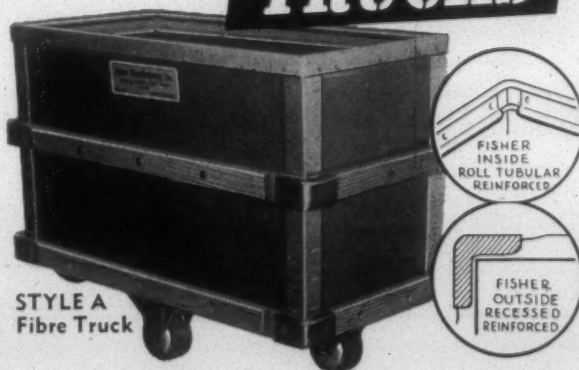
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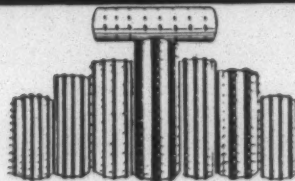
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Write "CB-7," care Textile Bulletin,
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Case—1 Doz. Pints \$ 6.00
" —2 Doz. 4/5th Pints 9.50
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AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for a cloth room overseer in a South Carolina mill. Must be experienced in spun rayon and filament goods.

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WANTED—Assistant Overseer of Spinning, large Alabama mill.

WANTED—Assistant Overseer of Carding, large Alabama mill.

WANTED—Assistant Overseer of Spool, Warp, and Slashing, large Alabama mill.

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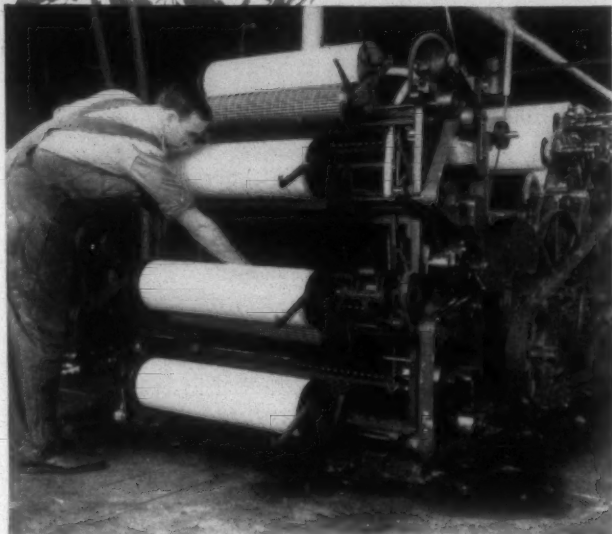
We can place superintendent print cloth mill; rayon cloth mill superintendents; overseers for silk and rayon dyeing and finishing; overseer cotton weaving and loom fixers for South America; second hands for cotton weaving; chemical engineers and laboratory men; chemical salesmen; master mechanics; head loom fixers for Southern mills; man to do overhauling and set spindles; salesman for mill supplies for Southern states, etc.

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Good leadership (proper attention) can also bring out hidden reserves in your wool cards. This was demonstrated during the war, when, having exhausted all other means of increasing production, many woolen mills asked us to inspect their cards.

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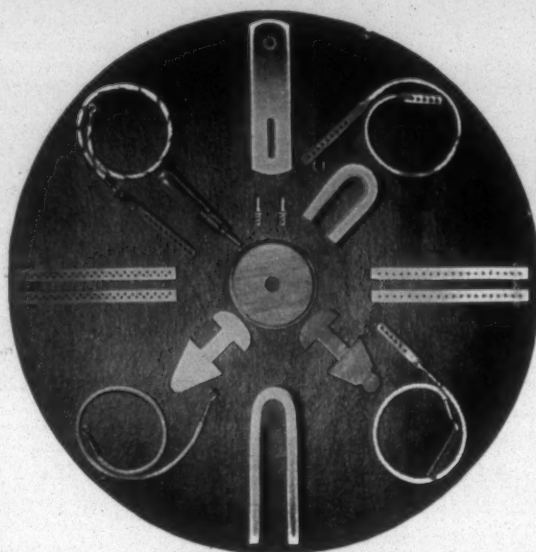
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Has realized thousands of repeated orders

Before Closing Down

—TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED—

PERSONALS

J. C. Edwards, Jr., superintendent of Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, was elected chairman of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia at the group's meeting this month. He succeeds R. P. Hardeman, assistant manager of the Trion (Ga.) Division of Riegel Textile Corp., and follows in the footsteps of his father (now retired), who once headed the organization. . . . John S. Turner, agent for Bibb Mfg. Co. at Columbus, Ga., is the new vice-chairman; H. T. Gilbert, superintendent of Athens Mfg. Co., replaces Mr. Turner on the executive committee; and Robert W. Philip, vice-president and director of research for Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, continues as secretary.

William S. Johnstone and Raymond L. McCauley have been named sales representatives in the Carolinas for H & B American Machine Co., and will work out of the firm's office at Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Johnstone formerly was with National Ring Traveler Co. in North Carolina and Carter Traveler Co. in South Carolina; Mr. McCauley comes from the H & B sales department at Pawtucket, R. I.

John W. Robertson has become associated with Charlotte (N. C.) Chemical Laboratories, Inc., where he will be engaged in development work. He comes from LaFrance Industries, where he was chemical director. He has many years of experience in the development, manufacture and use of chemical specialty products for the textile industry; other experience includes work in synthetic resins, applications of radio frequency energy to chemical and textile processes, and production of organic chemicals and dyes. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

L. E. Bowen, president of Tifton Cotton Mills, and Morris M. Bryan, Jr., vice-president of Jefferson Mills, Inc., have been appointed members of the industrial committee of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce.

H. E. Williams, safety engineer for Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., has been elected head of the textile section of the National Safety Council.

Jarvis Cromwell, president of William Iselin & Co., has been elected head of the textile section of the New York Board of Trade.

Joseph L. Eastwick, president of James Lees & Sons Co., has been elected chairman of the board of the Carpet Institute, Inc. The Lees firm operates a plant at Glasgow, Va.

Otto L. Schweng, formerly with General Aniline and Film Corp., has been appointed to the newly-created post of director of market research for Diamond Alkali Co., Cleveland, Ohio. His headquarters will be at the firm's New York City sales division.

Marshall H. Rhyne, president of Rhyne Mfg. Co., Inc., Mariposa, N. C., has been elected president of the Gaston County North Carolina State College Alumni Club. R. V. McPhail of Gastonia, a representative for Watson & Desmond, was chosen as club reporter.

Luther H. Hodges, general manager of Fieldcrest Mills and vice-president of Marshall Field & Co., is currently in Frankfurt, Germany on a 30-day assignment from Under-Secretary of the Army W. H. Draper, Jr., as special consultant to Gen. Lucius Clay. He will investigate operations of textile mills in western Germany. . . . J. Spencer Love, chairman of the board of Burlington Mills Corp., is in London attending sessions of the Anglo-American Council of Productivity, which is working on means to increase over-all output of English industry.

. . . Herbert H. Schell, president of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., is in Europe on two missions—to attend the textile committee meeting of the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 26-Nov. 5, as an employer delegate from the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce; and to attend the council sessions of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, France, Nov. 13-19, as representative of the N. A. M.

OBITUARIES

Brown W. Wilson, 48, head of Wilson Sales Co., the cotton buying subsidiary for American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C., as well as a director of American Yarn, died Oct. 20 at his home in Gastonia, N. C. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, two sisters and a brother.

Clinton F. Payne, 66, treasurer and general manager of George W. Payne Co., textile machinery firm, died Oct. 15 at his home in Pawtucket, R. I. Surviving are his widow, a son and a sister.

MILL NEWS

CAMDEN, S. C.—The multi-million dollar plant for the manufacture of Orlon acrylic fiber, to be built near Camden, has been approved by the executive and finance committees of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and submitted for ratification to the board of directors. Construction is expected to be started next March. Approximately 18 months will be required to complete it. The actual plant and utility buildings will cover an area of 20 acres and will include widely diversified equipment of the most modern type. It will conform to the latest design in process development and ease of operation. The latest in service equipment for employees will be installed. Construction

work will be handled by the Du Pont engineering department, with sub-contracts for such specialties as job conditions warrant. The new plant will be erected on a site of approximately 800 acres on the Wateree River. It is in Kershaw County about three miles south of Camden and about 23 miles northeast of Columbia. Options to purchase the tract of land were exercised last April. When completed, this plant will require approximately 500 men and women.

NEW YORK CITY—Directors of North American Rayon Corp. and American Bemberg Corp. have authorized the filing of registration statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission with reference to their shares of stock now held by the Attorney General. Registration statements were filed on Oct. 19 at the direction of the Attorney General in order that he might offer the vested shares at public sale. It is intended that specific restrictions will be placed on these shares which will preclude their resale to all but American nationals. Special meetings of the stockholders of both corporations, as previously announced, will be held Nov. 8, 1948, to consider the necessary amendments to the corporations' charters which will create new issues of stock containing the required restrictions. If these amendments are approved by the stockholders, the Attorney General will convert his holdings to the new issues. All other stockholders will be given a similar opportunity. It is anticipated that the public offering of the vested shares will be made as soon as possible after the new issues have been created, and it is hoped that the offering can be made on or before Nov. 15, 1948. It also was announced that the board of directors of American Bemberg Corp. has authorized the expenditure of \$2,500,000, as an initial step in the conversion of its plant at Elizabethton, Tenn., to the new, continuous process developed by the company. This authorization covers the installation of additional, continuous machines of the type recently installed and now in successful commercial operation. This step will not result in any increased production.

BIDDEFORD, ME.—Pepperell Mfg. Co. has signed a licensing agreement with Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co. of Wilmington, Del., under which the former firm is authorized to process wrinkle-resistant Everglaze and Stazenu fabrics.

MCKINNEY, TEX.—The local plant of Texas Textile Mills is being rebuilt, but no decision has been made as to when full-scale operations will be resumed. A tentative agreement has been reached with insurance firms covering damage done by the tornado which struck the mill May 3. At that time 16,064 spindles and 500 looms were operated on denims, awnings and work clothing fabrics. At present 200 McKinney workers are being shuttled by bus

BEFORE CLOSING DOWN

daily to and from employment in another company plant at Love Field, Dallas. Another 80 workers were moved to Waco and given employment there.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Bloom Mills, Inc., is reported to be building a \$30,000 addition to its spinning plant here. The local plant spins combed knitting yarn, 60s and finer.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Details of its \$20,000,000 modernization, expansion and building program have been announced by the Greenwood Mills. The program includes construction of a \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 box loom rayon plant at a site yet to be chosen. Also included in the new construction phase is Harris Mill, a \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 rayon project for which ground is being cleared near here. An expenditure of \$11,000,000 will be made by next Spring on existing plants. Half of the amount will be spent on the Mathews Mill, which is being converted entirely to rayon. The modernization program, which has been under way since the end of the war, involves air conditioning all of the mills and other improvements on mill property.

BOAZ, ALA.—The modern dye plant along with the necessary winding and twisting for this operation located here as a part of the Boaz Mills, Inc., also has been purchased by C. M. Elrod. Earlier Mr. Elrod had made known purchase of the Comer interest in the Boaz Mills buildings and property located here. The modern package dye plant was completed earlier this year. Mr. Elrod will continue to operate Boaz Mills, he said. But where the large mill here has always operated on very coarse counts of yarn, and were only able to furnish these sizes in both natural and colored yarns, now it will furnish colored yarns in any size and any type dye that a customer would require. These yarns will be available in either single or any ply. H. L. Edwards will remain as superintendent of the dye plant, Mr. Elrod said.

NEW YORK CITY—Stockholders of Beaulitt Mills, Inc., have approved the sale of 35,000 shares of common stock for four company executives. They authorized the sale at \$19.50 a share, the closing price of the stock Aug. 30, when directors voted on the proposal. The four executives will buy the stock for 10 per cent cash down, with the balance payable in installments over eight years. Participating are Harry Rogosin, vice-president, Frank Bergh, treasurer, Norman H. Polonsky, secretary, and Frank A. Tinklepaugh, sales manager of the garment division. Prior to this meeting, Beaulitt had 948,820 shares of common stock outstanding, with 1.2 million shares authorized.

ROSSVILLE, GA.—Peerless Woolen Mills has been awarded a Navy contract for 400,000 blankets, 90,000 to be delivered at \$7.34 each and the remainder at \$7.39.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The 1,400 employees of Union Bleachery and members of their families were present Oct. 16 at the firm's annual picnic held in Paris Mountain State Park.

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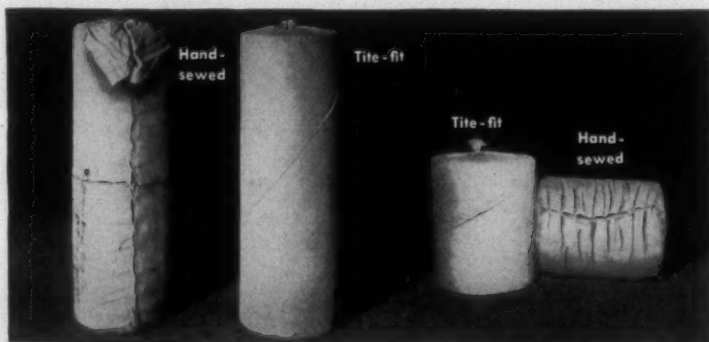
DO YOU KNOW? By Using BEMIS TITE-FIT TUBING

YOU **REDUCE** labor and material costs, because you:
ELIMINATE handling heavy bales of burlap.
ELIMINATE time required to open bales and remove bale coverings.
ELIMINATE time required to cut burlap into sheets.
ELIMINATE using more burlap than necessary.
ELIMINATE all hand sewing.
IMPROVE the appearance of your rolls.

YOUR CUSTOMERS **RECEIVE** neat packages that are easy to handle, because there's a handy ear on each end.

SAVE TIME as TITE-FIT TUBING is easily and quickly removed. Just untwist wire tie at one end and slip tubing off.

ELIMINATE chance of cutting into contents and damaging goods, as no cutting of sewing thread or goods is necessary.



This versatile tubing fits almost any shape and a wide range of package sizes. One roll may cover many different diameters and lengths neatly, without waste because TITE-FIT TUBING has stretch in both directions.

5 QUICK STEPS

That's all . . . when you package with Tite-Fit Tubing



1. Pull tube well down over object, leaving an overage to cover bottom.



2. Turn package on side and fasten tube at bottom with a wire tie.



3. Turn package upright and use both hands to take up slack.



4. Fasten top with a wire tie close to object to assure tight fit.



5. Cut off the Tite-Fit Tubing about 3 inches above the wire tie.

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Bemis Bro. Bag Co.
 5114 Second Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
☐ Send descriptive folder on TITE-FIT TUBING
☐ Send sample. Our packages are approximately _____ inches in circumference. (Please specify)

Name _____

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Street _____

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BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

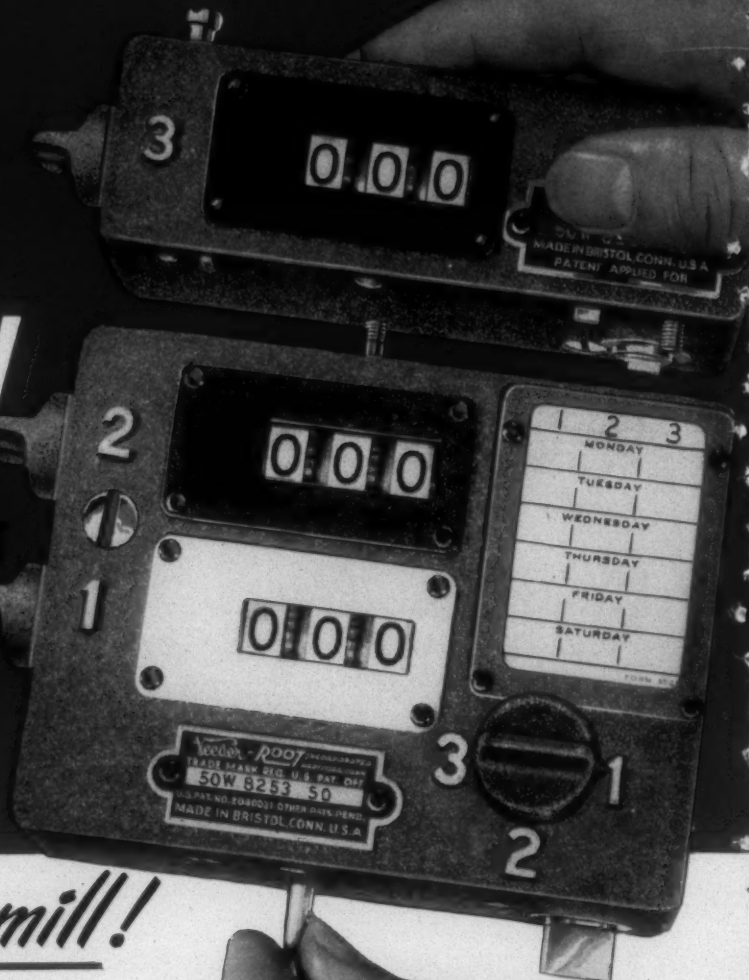
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Canadian Bag Co., Montreal, and the Ontario Bag Co., Port Colborne, Ontario, are licensed manufacturers of TITE-FIT TUBING in Canada.

Veeder-Root Vantage-Points

QUICK Convertibility 23 FROM 2 TO 3 SHIFT OPERATION



...right in your own mill!

HERE'S HOW EASY IT IS:

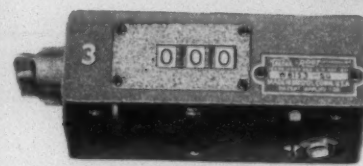
1. Remove 2 seals and oiler ... then just attach the 3rd-Shift Counting Unit to the top of the 2-Shift 2-3 Pick Counter (as shown), with the three brass screws furnished.
2. Tighten the screws with a screwdriver ... replace seals and oiler. *And the job is done!*

Your own men can do this job ... *in your own mill* ... in a few minutes per counter. There's no appreciable disruption of production ... or of production records.

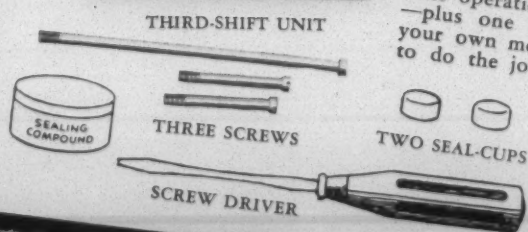
What's more, you don't have to buy these 3rd-Shift Counting Units *until you convert* from 2 to 3-shift operation. This quick, money-saving convertibility is one of the many exclusive features of Veeder-Root 2-3 Pick Counters. Watch this space for other important features, to follow. And get in touch with your Veeder-Root Field Engineer on *all* your current counter needs ... for looms, frames, and all other types of textile machinery.

VEEDER-ROOT INC., HARTFORD 2, CONN.

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This is all you need to convert Veeder-Root 2-3 Pick Counters from 2 to 3-shift operation — plus one of your own men to do the job.



VEEDER-ROOT 2-3 PICK COUNTERS